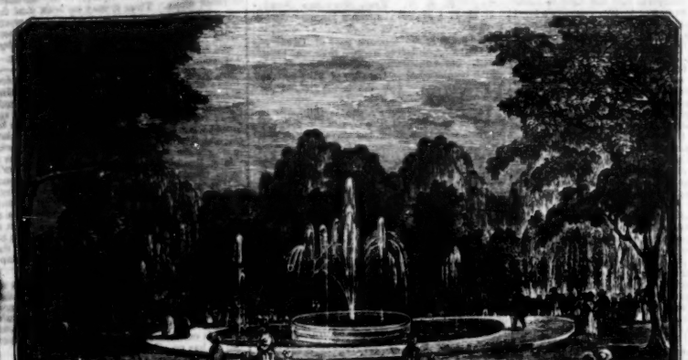
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. Philadelphia, November 10, 1838. Whole No. 902.

FOUNTAIN IN FRANKLIN SQUARE—PHILADELPHIA.



Franklin Square is situated between Vine and Race streets, and Sixth and Franklin streets, City of Philadelphia, of which it is a very fine ornament. It embraces a plot of ground of considerable extent, tastefully decorated with numerous trees, whose umbrageous foliage affords a shelter from the fervent heat.—Walks which traverse the whole space, are formed in a serpentine form, and covered with gravel.

The enclosure is surrounded by a railing of iron, with substantial gates of the same material facing the public streets in the vicinity. That portion of the ground not occupied by walks, is disposed in plats of grass, the fragrance of which in some measure compensates the absence of rural recreation the plodding citizen is compelled to bear. For many years this square was neglected, a portion of it being occupied as a burial ground, and a dispute existing as to the title, the city authorities contemplated improvements until the question was decided. The supreme court subsequently gave it as their opinion that the title was in the city, when the surface was made uniform, and rendered suitable for healthful relaxation.

Within the last few months it has been further decorated by the erection of a fountain near the centre, which adds much to the elegance of this pleasant promenade. A circular platform surrounds the fountain, about a little more than a foot in height, and rather more than two feet wide, forming a kind of rising in the middle of which is a basin, into which falls the water thrown up from four openings. These openings are four in number, and placed equidistant from each other, from either of them jets of water are thrown to the height of twelve or fifteen feet.—In the centre of this basin there is another receptacle of water, elevated a few feet above the former, and faced on the outside with white marble. There are four openings through which the water is thrown up, in this basin beside the principal fountain in the centre. One of these is on each of the cardinal points having each by the gentlemen he had seen at church. When he had ascended a little way, to where the road makes the second turning, he met the lady in the golden-spangled veil in lively conversation with her friend, and lend in her admiration of the foreigner; for from that propitious view of Namur is very beautiful, as it lies between the two mountains, surrounded and crossed by the Meuse and the Sambre, and the rivulet, the Bederin. But buying, as if in emulation—and smiling condescendingly on the attentive fireman, "See, mother!" whispered the good widow, as she took her rosary and hurried off to church, "see how the saints have blest our piety—our zeal—our industry!" The son bent religously as she passed by, and thanked the saints for their goodness.

But when, after some time, it became evident, even to the old lady, that the saints were somewhat arbitrary in their favors, and in fact only rewarded piety, and zeal, and industry, in a person of the son—leaving the poor widow as often as she took charge of the business, without any customers whatsoever—she addressed him one day in a more serious manner than usual. "Alas, alas, I am an old and feeble woman, and have not the way of talking to customers as you have; 'twere better for me to give up. I have labored and kept house, and saved and scraped long enough. Work now for yourself, take a wife, and I will live with you peaceably till I die."

The son, who was never known to disobey an injunction of his mother, found this very reasonable. He knew that it was usual when a man reached a certain age, for him to take a wife; and why should he trouble his head about what was the object of such a proceeding?

"But where shall I get a wife, mother?" said the son.

"Leave that to me," replied the widow, "I'll manage every thing."

"How if I were to take Maria, my godfather's daughter?" enquired Le Blond—"she is a well behaved girl. I recollect when we were children, we used to play at man and wife. My godfather spoke of it the last week."

"He spoke to me, too," said the mother—"but that can never be—and for a hundred and fifty reasons. I will only mention to you half a dozen of them. First, as long as we did not get on in our trade, your godfather looked at her over his shoulder—now, when he sees we are prospering, he tries to be civil. I can't bear the old fox. Second, Maria is good and tidy, and active—but she has nothing. A merchant, my dear son, must not ask what a wife in fact what she has. Nothing multiplied by nothing produces nothing. Third, there are objections to it which I am acquainted with, and even if there were none, I would never give my consent to it while I live. Fourth——"

"Enough, enough, mother," interrupted the young man. "It was nothing but a suggestion of mine. Choose another for me yourself."

In a very few days the careful mother had fixed upon another, the daughter of Paulet the silversmith. The girl was rich, but hideously ugly. A hump on her back, and an eye closed up by the small-pox, were the smallest of the unloveliness of the selected bride. It was from these causes she had not obtained a husband, though her wealth was enough to have tempted a dozen. Master Paulet the silversmith agreed with the old lady in a moment; and the young damsel, who had never ventured to hope that any of the four known quarters of the globe would have produced her a wooer, blushed so celestially when she heard of Le Blond's proposal, that her countenance actually became blue. But her good Le Blond, when he heard of his acquisition, looked exactly of the same color. When he had recovered a little from his first surprise, he held out all his ten fingers, and said, "See, mother, I will count you out one reason, but two hundred and fifty—on these fingers, why young Mademoiselle Paulet can never be my wife. First, when I only think of it, it gives me the scarlet fever; secondly, influenza; thirdly, giddiness in the head—fourthly, Asiatic cholera; fifthly"——

"Hold!" exclaimed Madame Le Blond, who did not wish to hear the remaining two hundred grounds of dissent; "you speak like an apothecary, not a merchant. Let us calculate, if we turn over the lady's money ten times in the year, how much our gains will be."

But the mother and son never brought their reckonings to the same sum. This produced a little bitterness between them; the lady stood on the affair as a mother and widow, and the young man on the youth and warmth of his heart; and when lead and heart are at variance, there can be no great comfort till their discrepancies are reconciled. Home became uncomfortable to even the best and most unsophisticated of sons. If it had not been for the strong filial affection he retained he would have left the poor old lady to herself. As it was, he went more frequently abroad than he had ever done in his life, in order to hear no more of the pestilence-creating bride. Once, indeed, he was nearly off altogether, and it was on the following occasion.

THE APPARITION.

One morning he had gone to mass, as was his custom, and his attention being attracted by him, a female figure in a rich, yet simple travelling dress, with her face hidden by a gold-spangled veil. The worshipper, although the golden bulls of her rosary fell quickly through her fingers, did not see it to be very deep in her devotions. She appeared to regard Le Blond with great attention, and then she whispered to her neighbor, and then both of them looked at him. Le Blond saw their proceedings, but took little notice. The thought only crossed him, "Ah! they are not so hideous as my pretty bargain." But this, to be sure, he thought at the sight of every woman he saw, and it only added to his distress. As he left the church he observed that the ladies also got up, and moved away. A number of gentlemen followed them respectfully, assisted them at the church door into a magnificent carriage, went themselves into a second and drove off. Le Blond concluded from all this that they must have been duchesses at the least. But this momentary apparition made the deepest impression on him that it presented itself to him again. As he wandered the same day, to dispel his melancholy thoughts, through the lower town, over the stone bridge across the Sambre, he took a fancy to climb the Castle-hill. On the steps of the lower ascent he was encountered by the gentlemen he had seen at church. When he had ascended a little way, to where the road makes the second turning, he met the lady in the golden-spangled veil in lively conversation with her friend, and lend in her admiration of the foreigner; for from that propitious view of Namur is very beautiful, as it lies between the two mountains, surrounded and crossed by the Meuse and the Sambre, and the rivulet, the Bederin. But buying, as if in emulation—and smiling condescendingly on the attentive fireman, "See, mother!" whispered the good widow, as she took her rosary and hurried off to church, "see how the saints have blest our piety—our zeal—our industry!" The son bent religously as she passed by, and thanked the saints for their goodness.

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The water is derived from the Schuylkill and is the same used in the common occasions of life. The force is dependant on the head of water at the Fair Mount works, the basin at which place being higher than any point in the city, unless indeed it be some spire. The plate will, however, convey a much better idea of this fountain than could possibly be given in any written description. This square in warm summer evenings is thronged with multitudes of every class and character, seeking refreshment after the toils of the day. The hoary grand sire, and the smiling babe, the young and the vigorous, the gallant youth and the fair damsel are here commingled. The inhabitant of the green country may smile at the zeal of the residents of a city in these matters, but to a person confined to a narrow space, and exposed to the reflection of a burning heat, the comforts of a square like that described may, the spectacle is truly beautiful, and especially when the rays of the sun fall obliquely on the spray. Since our engraving was made, the circle has been surrounded by a very beautiful iron railing.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY A NEW ENGLANDER.

think upon New England's calm and happy
hills,
of the blood rush through my veins, as from a
thousand rills,
rapture in the very thought that lands me
back once more,
youthful scenes of by-gone times, the good old
days of yore,
re my father's bones repose beneath the silent
sod,
re a lovely sister both a birth and burial
found;
ttle angel brother, who early wing'd his
flight
a world of woe and sadness, his there in
earth's cold night.
who gave me birth is there, the leader mother
ill!
rished all my youthful hopes through good
report and ill!
ow methinks I hear her voice, urging to
virtue's way,
om the heaten path to honor me'er to stray
and brothers too are there, the lov'd ones of
my heart,
nds, who in my youthful sports were wont to
share a part;
em'ry throws a sparkling halo round those
happy hours,
seem'd all a garden, clad with fresh bloom-
ing flowers.
lone those bosom ties had me to that fair
home,
places planted there such friends as much they
ight of time;
icks, her hills, her gentle streams, have all a
charm for me,
ry wave that laves her coast from the head
and boundless sea.
her consecrated spots to Freedom ever
dear,
and boast of all her sons whose Fathers
knew not fear,
ed its tale of valor tells, each hill top and each
dian
tless men and dauntless deeds of the wounded
and the slain.
ed beneath the sun's bright reign a theme
and, I ween,
some gallant men of old; nor hath the
world e'er seen
r race of men than now their father's mantles
wear;
forbade that any such ornaments—and the
outh was left to the natural simplicity of
h brown hair, that waved in long curls
s snow-white collar—and to the unadorn
ness of a tight-fitting coat and panta-

loons, to which was appended neither sword nor dagger. As to Le Blond himself, he did not take any notice whether people wondered at his wigglessness or not. He was totally unconscious of any thing peculiar either in his dress or appearance; and had not the remarks of the fair sex of Namur been very beautiful, as it lies between the two mountains, surrounded and crossed by the Meuse and the Sambre, and the rivulet, the Bederin. But ladies, in coming down steps, should take care not to betray as much ankle as they can, and Le Blond saw no beauties in the view. A false step is easily made even where there is no snow to make it slippery. Of this the veiled lady gave a striking example—she fell with a loud scream. Le Blond rushed up the steps to her assistance, and lowered her gently. She thanked him, and took the arm he had offered for her support. But as her foot was slightly hurt, she frequently paused, on their downward way, to rest. She asked many questions about Le Blond, and when she heard, among other things, that he dealt in lace, she expressed a wish to buy, named the hotel where she resided, and fixed an hour for him to bring some articles for her inspection. He was delighted to hear of a customer so early in Namur. She would probably have talked much longer, had not the gentlemen come up the steps to enquire what had detained the lady. She related the accident in answer to their respectful enquiries, and left Le Blond transfixed to the spot. In the course of time, however, he recovered himself sufficiently to call a hackney coach and tell his mother the whole occurrence. At the appointed hour he went to the hotel, and enquired for the Countess de St. Silvain. He was conducted to her apartment, and found her still more beautiful than he had thought her when she glided through the ranks of the gentlemen. She received him with the utmost care to the carriage

Saturday Evening Post.

NOVEMBER 10, 1838.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &C.

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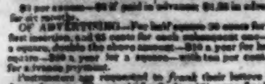
THE SILK CULTURIST.



From the Norfolk Beacon.

The cultivation of the Mulberry is not only becoming a subject of great interest in the United States generally, but in this immediate section of the country. Many are already engaged in planting the *Morus Multicaulis*, and snug profits have already been realized. We hail its cultivation, however, as the first measure of introducing the silk facture among us, and of estab- [illegible]

NEW USE OF THE WORM.

[illegible]

THE SILK BUSINESS.

[illegible]

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

[illegible]

SILK GROWING.

[illegible]

From the Franklin (Atakapas) Banner.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

[illegible]

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. PORTSMOUTH, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

[illegible]

COURT CALENDAR.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

[illegible]

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

[illegible]

From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

[illegible]

INDIANA WHEAT.

[illegible]

CASE OF MR. DIEHL AND THE GREENOCK CONSUL.

[illegible]

Murder of Judge Dougherty.

[illegible]

THE GREAT WEST.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

From the New Orleans Advertiser, Oct. 27.

FROM TEXAS.

[illegible]

LOWER CANADA.

[illegible]

UPPER CANADA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 23d October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

[illegible]

By Command of His Excellency,
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General, Militia.

LITERARY OMNIBUS.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, November 10, 1838.

The State of New Jersey will have a School fund of $279,234 17, after paying the appropriation for the present year, amounting to $30,000. The New York, and Philadelphia Institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, have twenty pupils from this State, the former eight, and the latter twelve. On the 1st of October, there were one hundred and sixty-three prisoners confined in the State Prison, a larger number than at any former period.

The European papers, say some eighteen months since, a corpse was found in a mill pond, near Troyes, in France, which was thought to be an individual who had been rather fond of spirituous potations. Madame Brillois, the widow, was certain the dead man was her husband, and accordingly had him buried with every suitable ceremony. A short time being spent in lamenting her irreparable loss, the fair mourner consented a second time to present herself at the altar, when to the surprise of all, before many days had passed, the first and real husband appeared to claim his wife.

The Exhibition of the Agricultural Society, was held last Monday, and though the day was unfavorable, a number of persons from the city, and from the adjoining states were present. The Durham cattle were especially worthy of observation, besides which we observed many superior sheep, pigs, cows, and a numerous collection of agricultural implements of recent invention. The cows which were sold, ranged from two to three years old, and sold for from $300 to $540.

A rather novel plan was pursued in New Orleans the last summer, for the purpose of getting rid of the superfluous dogs, which consisted in strewing poisoned sausages in the streets. The contractor's bill against the first municipality was four hundred and nine dollars, but being considered extravagant it was reduced to two hundred and fifty dollars. Of all the modes yet devised for getting rid of these animals, this is certainly the most objectionable. For ourselves we do not participate in the feeling which induces these proceedings, having always found more danger to lurk among the *bipeds* than the *quadrupeds*, let their species be what it may.

The American Medical Library and Intelligencer, vol. 2, No. 15, has been published by Adam Waldie. The present number of the Library contains lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes, by Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. &c. The Intelligencer has an article on Cerebral Otorrhœa, by Professor Albert, of Bonn; Reports of the Blockley Hospital; a case of Intestinal Entozoa, by H. S. Dickerson, M. D.; Auscultation, the repeated application of Leeches. The mass of useful information communicated in this periodical, is worthy the attention of the professional reader.

The second number of the American Phrenological Journal has been issued by Mr. A. Waldie. The first article comprehends a history of phrenology, and considers the more common objections urged against its cultivation, in a candid and impartial manner. The state of the science in Great Britain, and the prospect of its further improvement are next exhibited; in this article the writer adduces many facts which prove its increasing popularity. The third article is curious from its tracing the phrenological developments and character, of the Indian Chief Black Hawk.

Land Sharks and Sea Gulls, by Captain Glascock, R. N. author of the Naval Sketch Book, 2 vols. published by Lea & Blanchard. This is an excellent production abounding in amusing and witty incidents which display the humor of the author to great advantage. It has some pathetic scenes and moving passages for those who wish to weep, interspersed with numerous witty adventures to delight the facetious. In a word it is a good story, and will be read with pleasure.

Commodore Elliott has transferred the Sarcophagus, brought by him from Syria, to the Councils of this city, to be by them placed in the Girard College. This beautiful relict of antiquity is of Roman origin, and is thought to have been made about the second century A. D. it is composed of pure white marble, and was found about three-quarters of a mile north-east of the present city of Beyroot, the site of the ancient [illegible] of Beveritus.

The four sailors who were concerned in the mutiny, and murder on board the brig Braganza of this port, have been arrested at Embden, Hanover. They confessed the crime of which they were accused, and are held in confinement subject to the demand of the U. S. government.

George McCurdy was convicted in the Baltimore city court of an assault and battery on [illegible] Sutton, a legal voter, at the recent election, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Messrs. Ash & Anners have published a neat little volume containing a series of familiar tales, with some engraved illustrations. The work bears the title "Leisure Hours, by Mary Elliot," and is adapted to amuse the juvenile reader, at the same time that it conveys sound moral pre-

EXPENSIVE CAPE.

The New York Evangelist gives a description of a cape, worn by a Sandwich Island Chief, the cost of which was estimated at $100,000. The composition of this article is somewhat curious, being of small feathers, bright and beautiful in color, and of which, two only grew under the wing of a particular bird. They are ingeniously worked on a coarse net work, to be wrought into stripes of various colors. These feathers are obtained by placing some adhesive substance on the end of a pole, this is held near the bird, on the rocks or branches, when it alights, the glutinous matter adheres, and the bird is drawn up, and stripped of its feathers. Mr. Richards, the missionary, was of opinion that he could have obtained $100,000 worth of land by the labor expended in the manufacture of this cape.

There is a woman who is now going about the city calling at different houses for various articles of wearing apparel, which she says were sent for by the owner. She first enquires the name of the resident of a dwelling, where there is a prospect of making something, and then impudently palms a well digested story on the females.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

Passengers can now leave Washington in the morning, and arrive in Baltimore in time to take the train of cars for York. From this place they are carried in stages the distance of [illegible] miles on a turnpike to Harrisburg. [illegible] they arrive at the east terminus of the Cumberland Valley rail road, sufficiently early to join the evening train of cars for Philadelphia, by which they are able to reach Chambersburg the same evening. The distance is one hundred and seventy-eight miles.

Country Stories, by Mary Russel Mitford, published by Lea & Blanchard. This volume contains twelve tales, written in the pleasing and instructive style which distinguishes the productions of this lady.

About 1000 Cherokees passed through Nashville on the 16th ult. on their way west.

EXHIBITION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The splendid and interesting exhibition of the Franklin Institute commenced on Tuesday morning, and shortly after the doors were opened the rooms were filled with curious spectators. Not only was every apartment in the spacious Masonic Hall occupied by the various products of ingenuity and skill, but a temporary building which had been erected in front of the edifice. The number of rooms are ten, and in order to place properly before the reader the multitudinous objects of mechanical invention, it will be our purpose to consider each apartment in its order.

The entrance is by the centre door, in gaining which we enter the temporary building, wherein are several engines, among which is the Harmony, built by Merrick & Agnew, of this city. In its structure the manufacturers have combined elegance and strength, the mountings are unique and very beautiful. The Vigilant Fire Engine, built by Joel Bates, of this city, is more solid, and at the same time a most splendid specimen of this species of mechanical ingenuity. Then comes the various cooking stoves, and those for parlors, and specimens of well wrought iron and steel.

Among other machinery is the patent straw cutter, of Boynton, which the description of the maker states will accomplish from eight to twelve thousand cuts per minute, and is adapted to either hand, horse, or water power. Then there is Moore's stave sawing machine, which the inventor says will saw near two hundred and fifty staves in an hour, fitted and ready for the hoops. The cost is about two hundred dollars.

Among the carriages we notice a phaeton built to order by Messrs. Ogle & Watson, a very beautiful vehicle, so constructed as to admit the driver's seat to be removed, and the one front to be reversed. There are also several well built sleighs, and some excellent scales.

In the main building, we commence with No. 1, which is the south-east front room of the second story; at the east side there is a kind of vestibule composed of pillars in imitation of porphyry, made of a composition called scagliola. In the immediate vicinity are many specimens of this composition in the form of pillars, table tops, &c. executed by Mr. Skirving, of this city. Here are also the gas fixtures of Whelan & Brown, displaying an admirable combination of utility and beauty. In this apartment there is a reflecting telescope constructed by Holcombe, of Southwick, Mass. having the power of 500, intended to be purchased for the high schools of this city for the sum of $250. In this room are well executed busts of Henry Clay and Nicholas Biddle, with some fine paintings.

In the second room are found many excellent specimens of chemical preparations, by Carey & Scattergood, Farr & Co. Harrison & Brother, C. S. Creath, Wetherill & Brothers, and J. B. Smith & Hodgson; varnishes by W. Richards & G. S. Clements; acetate of iron by G. T. Rebun & Co. and a table covered with fancy soaps cologne water and other cosmetics from Mr. L. W. Glenn.

In the third room are collected a great variety of musical instruments. Square pianos of splendid workmanship made by Messrs. Loud, Feuhring, Allbright, Gilbert, Brown and J. B. Jones, with a fine guitar by H. A. Schartz, and an elegant flute by Esenhart, of Baltimore, valued at $300, and clarionets. In the saloon there are deposited numerous specimens of well made hats, from the manufactories of different artisans, among which are some beautiful Tuscan and straw bonnets.

The splendid chandelier made by Cornelius & Co. for the Senate chamber of the State of Mississippi, is a magnificent work of art. These gentlemen have exhibited some elegant parlor and hall chandeliers, with other exquisitely finished lamps.

The table in the centre is covered with a variety of rich glass vessels made at the factory of the Sandwich and Boston company, the agent of which is Mr. Mussy in Minor street. The adjoining apartment has some elegant specimens of glass vessels manufactured by George Durmer, Esq. Jersey city. More than one hundred and fifty persons are employed in this factory. The ware is exquisitely finished in large flagons and astral domes; among the rest are two large bowls with covers, one of which cost four hundred dollars, and the other three.

There are several beautifully made marble mantels and centre tables, which reflect great credit on the skill and ingenuity of the several artists. The specimens of articles manufactured from Anthracite, and deposited by Mr. E. Kirk, are every way deserving notice.

We notice some splendid embroidery by Miss Wilde, residing at Schuylkill Front and Vine streets; ornamental Roman stones, very curious articles made out of Roman cement at No. 16 Dock street. Specimens of wax flowers very ingeniously made, and perfect in their structure from Miss W. Horn 81 Tammany street, with a great variety of similar fancy articles from different persons.

In the north-west room of the second story, is presented a great display of cabinet furniture and chairs. A. McDonough, presented a chair formed out of Pennsylvania walnut, the grain of which is elegantly mottled. Crawford Riddle exhibited a chair made of cuttings from the keel of the South Carolina 74.

Bedsteads for the sick and maimed, admirably adapted to their intended purpose may also be seen, one of which by Messrs. Eastman & Atwood, has a spiral spring beneath the sacking bottom; a person lying on his back, can by means of a crank raise the upper part of the bed to an angle of forty-five degrees. This has long been a desideratum for the sick, and if successfully applied, will do away with the awkard expedients now employed.

A patent parlor extension sofa, made by Mr. Magrath, 478 Pearl street, New York. This is a splendid sofa, which can be changed to a double width, having pillows, and all the requisites of a comfortable bed concealed in the interior. They cost from thirty to one hundred dollars.

Wooley's patent side board and counter bedstead, has the appearance of an article of parlor furniture, which can immediately be converted into a bed. The patent invalid bedstead is an excellent contrivance, as is also the patent camp bedstead, which is contained in the space of two feet two inches, by one foot, one inch, and four inches in thickness, with a weight not exceeding twenty pounds, made by the same person as the former.

In the saloon there are numerous articles in the Saddlery and Harness line, trunks, and what is more important to the coming season, some excellent blankets, which in their appliance will deprive the winter blast of its horror. Those manufactured by the Mechanics' Company of Rochester, N. H. are soft, firm and of a beautiful whiteness, which must recommend them to general attention.

In the west part of the saloon is a set of elegantly bound books by Mr. Gaskill, the covers of which are decorated with a rich variety of colors, and in some wrought into Mosaic. On the same table, is a large collection of blank books, bound and ruled by Messrs. Hogan & Thompson, in Chesnut below Third street.

"Ledger and Journal, made of the finest super-royal paper, ruled with different colors, and a border round each page of the book, representing from the closeness of the lines, and brilliancy of their color, a beautiful varigated ribband, the dollar columns are divided into unit lines, and the pages are laid out, and divided for one, two or three accounts, one-third of the book being ruled for each. The fineness and accuracy of the ruling, and the brilliant colors of the ink, are unprecedented in this country, and we believe, without a parallel in Europe. These books are bound in full Russia leather, inlaid in Mosaic work, with different colors, either of vellum or some skin of hard surface, the centre being of pure white, and around it arranged the colors, being arranged in the most tasty manner, representing stars, squares, diamonds, &c. The gilding is equally fine and true with the other parts of the book, fine as they are, it is of rich scroll and line work, and where these are not, are sprinkles of gold covering almost the whole surface, yet laid on with such judgment as to present none of that gaudy appearance which generally accompanies much gilding. The inner side of the lids are lined with dark morocco, and crimson satin richly gilt. The edge of each book looks like a solid lump of gold.

Besides these books there are others equally worthy of notice. A Ledger and Journal bound in Russia and green vellum gilt, in line and scroll work, and ruled in the same style as those above described. These last have each on the front a patent lock, clasping the lids firmly together, and these locks are thereby to prevent curious eyes from examining accounts of a private nature. This is an improvement which every merchant who wishes to keep his accounts to himself, should adopt. The inner sides of the lids of these, are lined with green satin and morocco gilt, the edges are marbled.

There is another set of books bound in plain style, but very handsomely made of blue laid paper, the bindery of Russia and calf skin.

Besides these books, there is a great variety of Stationary, and in another case is some of the richest bound bibles we have ever seen.— They are something similar to the first mentioned blank books, being inlaid with different colors, and pannelled, all from the same establishment."

Then comes splendid gold watches, and chains of the same precious metal; delicate surgical instruments, spectacles, a model of the Big Ship, by Mr. J. Giles; and a beautiful boat, twenty feet five inches long, weighing fifty-nine pounds. Handsome satin slippers and gaiter boots; and on the north side of the room, brushes of every description from the smallest to the largest are displayed.

The exhibition of prints otherwise called calicoes, shows the great advance which has been made in this branch of manufactures. There are many pieces of dark and light colors, deposited by David S. Brown; and some dark chintzes, from the Providence factory, by A. & G. Ralston, & Co. There are also some pieces of beautifully worked ginghams, from W. H. Cheatham.

The next object of attention, is Silk in its various forms, from the egg of the worm, exhibited by Messrs. Ripka & Strong, to the thread and the wrought fabric. There is a piece of rich figured satin, by Miss Gertrude Rapp, of Economy, which evinces what can be done by skill and perseverance.

There are to be seen on the south side of the saloon, some fine blankets, from the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, made of cotton warp and woolen filling. They are for sale, by C. C. Haven & Co. The baizes, green and white, and the woollen yarns from the New England Worsted Company, were worthy attention, as well manufactured articles. There are several pieces of cloth from a Connecticut factory, which were made without either spinning or weaving, a portion of it is thick and hard, while other pieces are thin and pliable.

The room which is on the north of the saloon is occupied by machinery, moved by steam from a locomotive in the yard, a pipe from the boiler passing through the window, imparts the elastic vapor which sets the whole in action. In this apartment there is a machine not only curious but important, it is a card machine, which removes the wire from the reel, and forms it into teeth with great accuracy. Of this machine, the editor of the U. S. Gazette, who, on these occasions, has privileges denied to us, says,

"One remarkable thing we observed—when the wire broke, it was used up, the whole of the complicated works stopped their operations, though the steam power was continually in operation; and in viewing the various movements, the exact conformity of parts, and the precision of each succeeding action, and the excellence of the work completed, one might well inquire whether the inventor had not infused a portion of his own intelligence into his machine, so wonderfully perfect were its operations."

Cards of almost every degree of fineness can be made by this machine,—it belongs to Messrs. James Smith, & Co.

In the vicinity of the card machine, is placed an ingenious model of an instrument for planing boards. It has a guage at the top to regulate the thickness, and a machinery is contrived on the inside for cutting the grooves. There is a machine near the former, exhibited by Messrs. George Fletcher & Co. the object of which is to cut iron screws for wood, it is said to work with great precision.

In one of the rooms we remarked numerous specimens of artificial teeth, some of them of great beauty and whiteness. Mr. S. W. Stockton, of 160 Vine street, has exhibited a supply that would seem inexhaustible. In addition to the single teeth, he has a case which contains whole sets, fabricated with taste, and great ingenuity. They look so much like nature, that it requires close observation to detect the difference. Some excellent samples of teeth are also furnished by Dr. Hudson, Z. Brown, Z. Harbert & Son.

The walls on the south side of the saloon present a handsome display of carpets and rugs from the factory of Mr. McCauly, Bushhill. There is a piece of ingrain carpet of bright colors, and some damask of three threads, all made of wool. The colors are good, and the texture of the fabrics very fine. Attached to the carpet is a dove colored apron for a child exquisitely worked by Miss Piercroft.

The present exhibition does honor to the institution under whose auspices it is made, and will add to the already well established reputation of the numerous artisans, whose ingenuity and industry have furnished the materials. Every part of the spacious hall, has on each successive day, been thronged with visitors anxious to behold an unrivalled display of mechanical skill. No man can inspect these productions without feeling a generous pride in the rapid advance the arts have made in our common country.

BANK DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Commercial Bank	4½	per cent.	
Farmers and Mechanics do.	4	do.	do.
Girard do.	3½	do.	do.
Mechanics do.	6	do.	do.
Western do.	3½	do.	do.
Kensington do.	4	do.	do.
Schuylkill do.	3½	do.	do.
Moyamensing do.	3	do.	do.
Philadelphia do.	3½	do.	do.
Northern Liberties do.	5	do.	do.
Southwark do.	5	do.	do.
Penn Township do.	6	do.	do.
Manufac. and Mechanics do.	3½	do.	do.
Chesnut Hill & Spring House Turnpike,	3	do.	do.
Frankford & Bristol turnpike,	$1	per share.	
Richmond, Fredericsburg and Potomac Rail-road Company,	$3,50	per share.	
Pittsburgh Rail-road Co.	3	per cent.	
Farmers Bank Bucks County,	3	do.	do.
Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Company,	3½	do.	do.
Columbia Banking Bridge Company,	$2	on each share.	

Lea & Blanchard have published the First Part of the Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, edited by Boz, with twelve illustrations, by Phiz. It contains the six numbers previously issued, bound together, and is in a more convenient form for the reader.

The pictures are well designed, and cannot fail to produce laughter, while the story itself will be found to comprise much amusement, with not a few moving scenes to prompt a more melting humor.

On Monday evening last, a man was detected by Messrs. E. & M. Moulson, in the act of setting their shop, in Third above Arch street, on fire. The building is used for carpenters work, and consequently contained much combustible matter. In the early part of the evening a boring with an auger was heard, the incendiary was seized, but directly called on his brother for assistance, when a sum of money, and some other articles were passed to him. The offender was committed by Alderman Christian for trial.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The election in the state of New York has terminated, as far as can yet be ascertained, in favor of the Whig party; in the city they carried the entire Congressional and Assembly ticket, by a majority of fifteen hundred. In Albany the Whig majority is over four hundred, in Duchess county from six to eight hundred. In Orange county the Van Buren vote is six hundred and five, that of the Whigs four hundred and sixty-six, giving the former a clear majority of one hudred and thirty-nine. As regards the election for Governor, it is impossible at present to speak with any degree of accuracy.

A couple of Englishmen, named Thomas Joseph Brown and James Peterson, were discovered on Sunday evening entering the store of Messrs. Finley & Co. in Walnut street, below Second. Information having been given the owners, they, with the assistance of some of the police officers, after a strict search, perceived the burglars on the top of the house. On the floor of the third story, were found a dark lantern, loco-foco matches, keys, and other instruments used in house breaking. Both persons when arrested were decorated in an expensive manner, and well dressed.

Seven deaths occurred in Charleston of the Stranger's Fever in the week ending on the 29th.

CANADA.

The Troy Whig of the 7th inst. has a letter from M. S. Gilman, dated at Plattsburg on the 5th, and addressed to the Mayor of Troy, which contains a statement of some very improbable occurrences. There had been a rising of the patriots, and in Quebec, Theller and Dodge are reported to have 2,500 armed men; at Montreal 2,000 men under the command of French officers. It further adds that Dr. Nelson had entered Canada, and carried every thing before him, captured the loyal volunteers, and took 600 stand of arms. He left Happerhill on the night of the 4th inst. with 1500 men to attack St. Johns, where he was to be joined by 1000 men. The report says the town was to be burned at day break. This letter concludes with asserting that 1000 men from Ohio attacked Fort Malden, Upper Canada, on Saturday night. An inspection of any map of the country will immediately show that the statement is not entitled to confidence.

On Friday morning, the 2d inst. the Rev. Wm. De Lancy, D. D. was elected Bishop of the Western Diocese of New York, by the Primary Convention, convened in Trinity Church, Geneva.

The Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst. contains a table which exhibits the number of deaths in that city during the recent epidemic, giving a total number of six hundred and thirty-six in the space of twelve weeks, of which three hundred and fifty-two died of the fever; 479 whites, and 157 blacks.

The ship Osceola arrived on the 2d inst. from London, having on board about half a million of dollars in gold and silver, imported by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and to be employed by the South-western Railroad Bank.

The Directors of the Eastern Rail Road Company have paid ten thousand of the ninety thousand dollars which had been advanced them on the credit of the state, under the act passed last April.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The new grand romantic opera of "Amilie, or The Love Test," is to be produced, and will be supported by the talent and great professional ability of Mrs. C. Horn, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Brough, whose services have been engaged for this purpose. We understand extensive preparations have been made to present the piece with every possible attraction. The course lately pursued by the manager is the right one, and by persisting in it, the approbation of a discerning public will be obtained.

STEALING NO ROBBERY.

A case of larceny or abstraction of a somewhat singular character, was decided in Camden, N. J. a few days since. The particulars are thus given in the Camden Mail:

On Tuesday morning of last week, Mr. Bate, of Camden, discovered his mulberry tree nursery had been visited, and many of his best trees had been taken up and carried off. The loss being one of some value, prompted an immediate search for—what shall we call him? for one court declared him no robber, and the other would not agree that he was a trespasser; so that we shall call him man; and by the tracks in the fresh soil and along the road, and sprinkling of the leaves from the bushes, Mr. Hugg, the constable, traced him to a cellar, wherein the trees were found. So far, so good; our city court being in session at the time, it was but short work to have the individual thus clearly marked out, arrested, a bill found for larceny, and the person arraigned for trial. But "oh, the glorious uncertainty of the law," it is *larceny* to rob your neighbor's hen roost, *larceny* to take his pick axe, hoe or barrow; but although law is claimed to be the "perfection of reason," it is not larceny to enter your neighbor's mulberry orchard, and take thence a hundred dollars worth of his best trees! The ingenuity of counsel learned in the law, exposed the montrosity of sending a man to prison for merely stealing mulberry trees; and under the charge of the court, upon a strictly *legal point*, the prisoner was acquitted.

Deplorable Effects of Intemperance.—The Coroner was called on Saturday to hold an inquest at 45 East Broadway, upon the body of Rachael McLellan, who came to her death by taking laudanum. It was proved by the husband of the deceased, that they had been married about four or five months, during which time his wife had almost entirely abandoned herself to intemperance, and that while in that situation, in order to correct her, he would sometimes whip her, for which she several times threatened to destroy herself.

John Gior, who resides upon the same premises, deposed as follows:—On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, the deceased took a pair of candlesticks, which she pawned at a broker's in the neighborhood for two shillings; upon her return she took sixpence of the money and gave to my little boy to purchase laudanum. In a few minutes after she received the laudanum, she came into my room, and in my presence swallowed the entire contents of the phial, saying "It is done now." She then gave me a shilling, and requested me to get her some brandy, giving me the shilling for that purpose, which I did; and after giving her a wine glass full, I went for her husband, and acquainted him with what had happened. We brought a doctor with us, but it was of no use. Margaret Gior, sister of the deceased, testified that the deceased was in the habit of getting drunk, and has known her husband to whip her when she was intoxicated.—Heard the deceased say that morning, that her husband had thrown a bench at her and struck her in her side, and that she intended to kill herself. Witness saw her go out for the laudanum, and told my husband not to prevent her; that if she had a mind to kill herself, to let her do it.—Her husband treated her very well when she was sober, but flogged her when she got drunk. Verdict—Suicide.—*New Era.*

Gold and Silver Mines.—Important Discovery.—Last week, in consequence of some ore being discovered on Monafodda, the estate of Sanford Palmer, Esq. in the parish of Aughancon, barony of Ballybritt, a scientific gentleman, and one of the medical profession, repaired thither for the purpose of examination. After trying several specimens in various ways, they were both of opinion that it was a mixture of gold and silver, with a trifling portion of copper. We have visited the newly discovered source of treasure. The vein from which the ore is extracted is under a stratum of marl, with a moist boggy surface, but the ground admits of a fall of 21 feet for the water. We are of opinion that the "Imperial State and Mining Company" would find here a golden inducement for the investment of capital. The facilities of working, the sober and industrious habits of the peasantry of that part of the country to which we allude, and the accommodation which the spirited enterprisers may be certain of meeting with, coupled with the known hospitality and disinterestedness, of the proprietor, tend to render the speculation of working these mines a matter of much importance.—*Irish Paper.*

Self Loading Rifles.—This is the name of one of those destructive engines of war which modern ingenuity has invented, to aid in killing off the human race, that is now being exhibited at the fair of the American Institute in New York. The inventor is Silas Day, of that city; and it can be loaded and fired with ease sixteen times in a minute.

DUTTON CORN.

London and Philadelphia Fashions.—Mr. Mahan has laid upon our table a most beautiful sheet, illustrating his fall and winter fashions.—His work to tailors is also issued in quarto form. We have seen letters from the best tailors in our large cities, which speak in the highest terms of his system.—*Saturday Courier.*

ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Saturday,	7 0	5 0	9 10	
11 Sunday,	7 1	4 59	9 56	
12 Monday,	7 2	4 58	10 39	D. H. M.
13 Tuesday,	7 3	4 57	11 17	
14 Wednesday,	7 4	4 56	11 57	Full 1 7 24
15 Thursday,	7 5	4 55	12 36	Last 8 9 48
16 Friday,	7 6	4 54	12 19	New 17 3 1
17 Saturday,	7 7	4 53	1 47	First 24 1 31

Philadelphia Post Office.
Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives at	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M.	& 4 A. M.

APPRENTICE WANTED,

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.—A young man of good moral character, of respectable connections, and with a common English education, will hear of a pleasant situation, by applying at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 26 Carter's Alley.

One who has been at the business—or a lad from the country—would be preferred. nov 10—tf

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard Mr. DANIEL ZIPP, of Spring Garden, to Miss SOPHIA ZIPP, of the Northern Liberties.

At New Lisbon, Burlington county, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 1st inst. by William Irick, Esq. ARNEY LIPPINCOTT, to HOPE MARGARET daughter of Eayre Oliphant, Esq. all of Burlington county.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. by John Conrad, Mayor of the Northern Liberties, EDWARD R. FIELD, to SARAH H. ROBINS, both of Bordentown, N. Jersey.

On the 1st inst. by Isaac Roach, Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM W. ROBERTS, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Paul Jones, all of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. George Chandler Mr. WILLIAM CORNWELL, to Miss ELIZABETH LUFFBARY.

On the 7th ult. by the Rev. John B. Clemson, JAS. CONNER, to MARIA LOUISA DOUGHERTY.

On the 30th ult. by the same, HUGH HAYS, to MARY FISHER.

In Bedford, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. B. R. Hall, Mr. J. L. SLENTZ, editor of the Inquirer, to Miss JANE HOLLIDAY.

On Monday morning, 5th inst. by Rev. W. H. Furness, JAS. M. SANDERSON, to AMELIA ANN, daughter of John M. Burns, Esq. all of this city.

On the 15th of October, by the Rev. Thomas Love, Mr. ANDREW AMSTRONG, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARETTA BOYD, second daughter of Wm. Boyd, Esq. of Brandywine, Del.

On Monday, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM MORLEY, to Mrs. ANN HARLEY.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Geo. Y. Morehouse, JOSEPH H. COATES, of Richmond, Virginia, to ELIZABETH WEST, daughter of Joseph P. Hornor, Esq. of this city.

On the 31st ult. by Thomas Smith, Esq. WILLIAM L. OAKFORD, of this city, to SUSAN M. daughter of John Oakford, of Darby, Pa.

In Elizabethtown, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Frederick Beasley, jr. Dr. JAMES B. COLEMAN, of Trenton, to HENRIETTA LOUISA, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D. of the former place.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, the Rev. BENJAMIN CARRELL, of Waynesburg Mifflin co. Pa. to Miss MARY W. daughter of the Rev. Jno. W. Scott, of Philadelphia.

In Sussex county, Va. on Monday, the 1st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Lt. BUSHROD WASHINGTON HUNTER, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY FRANCES BLOW, second daughter of Col. George Blow.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. THOMAS V. FAIRLAMB, to Miss MARGARET PATTERSON, daughter of the late Wm. Patterson, all of Middletown township, Delaware county.

On the 4th of September last, at Fort Madison, Iowa Territory, by the Rev. Mr. Ewing, Mr. J. C. PARROTT, merchant, formerly of Baltimore, to ANNA HENRIETTA, daughter, of the late Geo. Frederick Buchhalter, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

At Beaver, on the 19th of Sept. after a long and severe illness Mrs. SARAH ANN NORRIS, wife of John Norris, in the 35th year of her age, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 5th of October, in Clark county, Missouri, of yellow fever, after an illness of six days, DAVID S. HASLETT, son of James Haslett, Esq. of West Fallowfield Township, Chester county, Pa. in the 22d year of his age.

By the death of this young man, society is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and a kind and affectionate father of a dutiful son, sisters of a loving brother, and brothers of an example that was ever worthy of imitation.

He was a young man of strong mind, improved and cultivated both by reading and travelling, indefatigable in all his undertakings and of a kind and affectionate disposition.

About two years ago, he left his native state, and went to Missouri, and was successfully employed in the cultivation and improvement of a portion of that county—in which he died—thereby showing himself worthy of the high estimation, in which he was held by his friends.

But at an unexpected moment, when in the full vigor of health—and in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of his life, Death, that fell destroyer of all our earthly existence, came and marked him for his own.

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone.—At Otisville, Orange county, New York, on Friday, the 2d inst. Captain ISAAC OTIS, Sr. in the 87th year of his age. A soldier of the Revolution.

In this city, on the 5th inst. at the United States Hotel, JOHN STONEY, Esq. an eminent merchant of Charleston S. C.

At Blossburg, Pa. on the 2d inst. of consumption, MARY E. SMITH, recently of this city, widow of the late Chas. E. Smith, in the 55th year of her age.

In La Fayette, Indiana, on Friday, 26th ult. of typhus fever, Mr. BENJAMIN WELLS, formerly of this city, aged 52 years.

Of apoplexy, in the city of Trenton, on Thursday the 1st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HIGBEE, aged 65 years, relict of the late Joseph Higbee, Esq.

Of Apoplexy, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst. HENRY L. BONSALL, of this city, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 2d ult. at his residence in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. ABIEL ABBOTT, well known as the Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Mauch Chunk, a man of great worth.

In Ewing township, N. J. on the 22d ult. CHAS. SCUDDER, aged 39 years.

In Trenton, on the 15th ult. HANNAH HARTLEY, wife of Amos Hartly, in the 74th year of her age.

At Cincinnati, on the 6th October, HENRY S. HUNT, Esq. of Amwell, N. J. formerly a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, aged about 40 years.

In Baltimore, on the 21st of October, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN ARMSTRONG, consort of Mr. James Armstrong, and sister of L. W. Glenn, of this city.

On Sunday afternoon, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of his age, HUGH BOYD, son of Charles B. Hoffner.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY KURTZ, wife of Charles Kurtz, deceased, in the 47th year of her age.

Of Erysipelas, at the residence of his mother, Margaret Hugg, WILLIAM E. HUGG, in the 37th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, in the 9th year of his age OWEN JONES, son of Stevenson Smith.

On Tuesday morning, at his late residence, Richland Farm, Delaware county, ELIAS B. ECKFELDT.

On Friday evening, the 2d inst. at Watertown, Deacon MOSES COOLIDGE, aged 85.

At Norristown, on Saturday evening last, the 3d inst. JAMES M. PAWLING, Esq. Attorney at Law, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Monday morning, the 5th inst. Mrs. SARAH CAUFFMAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Cauffman, of that borough.

At his residence, in Alexandria, on the 3d inst. the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was a highly respected Minister of the Episcopal Church.

On the 1st inst. in the 41st year of his age, of consumption, Mr. CALEB HAMER.

At his mother's residence, in Salem, N. J. on the 24th ult. JOHN BOON, aged 23 years, brother of Capt. Boon, of the Steamboat Clifton.

PRICES OF STOCKS.
This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

Shares		Stock	price sold for	par
10	shares	United States Bank,	120½a120¼	100
36	do.	Commercial Bank,	60½a62½	50
24	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	50 to 50½	50
3	do.	North America Bank,	405	400
109	do.	Girard Bank,	52½a53½	50
2	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	505	404
50	do.	Western Bank,	53½	50
37	do.	Mechanics Bank,	56	35
110	do.	Mechanics & Tradesmen,	18	
4	do.	Mech. & Manufac. Pitts.	50	50
842	do.	Kentucky do	88a88½	
15	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	96	100
195	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	78a78½	
13	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	91	
3	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	90	
8	do.	Grand Gulf do	86	100
51	do.	Philadelphia Loan,	25	25
18	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	150a152½	50
30	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	24½	25
10	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	45	50
3	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	128	100
23	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	48	55
21	do.	Girard Trust,	25	

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Nov. 2, received from		Russel Evans, P. M. nett	1 50
C. Blish, Esq.	2 00	not franked,	
Saml. Carter, nett,	1 75	D. B. Carson, Esq.	2 00
B. R. Barr,	2 00	Saml. G. Sweeney, esq.	2 00
Gen. M. B. Blue,	5 00	J. W. Williamson, esq.	4 00
Jno. W. Bailey,	10 00	*Nov. 6*	
Wm. Murrill, Esq.	2 00	Horace Wheeler, esq.	2 00
Richard E. Morse esq.	4 00	B. B. Jones, Esq.	5 00
J. D. Murrill, Esq.	10 00	A. Potter, Esq.	2 00
S. K. Montgomery,	5 00	Barlow Munson, esq.	4 00
Elisha T. Sterling,	2 00	*Nov. 7*	
Nov. 3		W. A. Pierce, trav. agt.	20 00
J. V. White, Esq.	2 00	Henry Mott, Esq.	5 00
Josiah Bell, Esq.	2 00	*Nov. 8*	
G. H. Sheldon, Esq.	3 00	W. S. Prentice,	2 00
Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00	W. T[illegible]	5 00

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE—The subscriber will expose at public sale, on Thursday November 29, at one o'clock, on the premises, all that certain messuage or tenement, situate on Chesnut Hill, in the county of Philadelphia, nine miles from the city, with the three adjoining lots, containing five acres and a half and six perches: also a lot attached to the same by separate deed, containing sixty-two square perches, more or less—bounded by the land of Mr. George Rex, Mr. John Graves, and others.

The buildings on the same are a two story stone house, fronting on the Chesnut Hill road, with four spacious rooms on a floor, with kitchen and other buildings back, a good barn and other outbuildings, all in good repair.—The whole clear of all incumbrance.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the residence worthy the attention of persons desirous to retire from business, or wishing a valuable country seat during the summer season.

A LARGE TAVERN—Also, at the same time, by the same, that well known Tavern Stand, situate on Chesnut Hill in Germantown township, on the north-east side of the Plymouth great road, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia known by the name of the Spread Eagle Tavern. The building being a two story stone house, in good repair, with four large rooms on the first floor exclusive of the kitchen, which extends back, the upper room conveniently arranged for sleeping apartments.—The outbuildings are, a stone barn; and two large stone stables, with other smaller buildings, in good order, and properly fitted up for the accommodation of a Tavern.—The land attached to the same, beginning at a stone set for a corner on the side of the aforesaid great road, thence east fifty nine perches and fourteen feet to another stone, thence south-east eleven perches and twelve feet, thence south-west sixty perches, thence north-west eleven perches eleven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less. Also, a lot attached to the same, containing one acre, three-quarters and twelve perches of land, exclusive of a twelve feet private road, be the same more or less. Clear of all incumbrances.

The above sale is worthy the attention of purchasers, as the property will be sold. The land of both is in good order, and the fences are in excellent repair. The distance from the city is short, scarcely more than an hour's ride. The premises can be examined previous to sale by application to the person in possession. Terms made known on the day of sale. JACOB PETERS.
nov 10—2t

INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

NO. 55 North Sixth Street, above Arch, Philadelphia—Physician, O. H. Partridge, M. D.

REFERENCES.

J. C. Warren, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Boston, Mass.
W. Parker, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA.

H. Bond, M. D.	B. S. Janney, M. D.
J. Klapp, M. D.	H. Chase, M. D.
R. Coates, M. D.	S. S. Fitch, M. D.

Office Hours—From 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning—4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon—7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. nov 10—3m*

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on fourth day the 21st of 11th mo. (November,) on the premises, all that valuable Farm, late the property and now the residence of Chalkley Atkinson—situate in the township of Mansfield, county of Burlington, state of New Jersey—adjoining lands of Samuel Black, Esq. George Pancoast, J. Scattergood and others; containing between 150 and 160 acres of land, of the first quality, and in a high state of cultivation, cannot be surpassed in the county; there is about 15 or 20 acres of meadow, the remainder first quality wheat or grass land; there is a stream of water running through the middle of said farm, from which every field can be supplied with water, the whole under good cedar fencing. Said property is handsomely situated on the road leading from Bordentown to Mount Holly, within half a mile of the village of Columbus, 26 miles from Camden, and within 100 yards of the Delaware and Atlantic Rail-road, which affords a cheap and easy conveyance to Philadelphia or New York, likewise a cheap way to get marl and other manure. The improvements are a large two story MANSION HOUSE, 40 feet by 30, with four rooms on the first floor, and an entry running through the whole, with kitchen back, a cellar under all—a well of good water at the door. The out buildings are large and nearly new, sufficient to hold 150 to 200 tons of hay. There is a large carriage house, with cribs sufficient to hold 1000 to 1500 bushels of corn—a lime kiln nearly new—a large apple orchard bearing a variety of selected fruit, and other fruit trees.

To persons desiring a pleasant and agreeable country residence, the above property offers strong inducements—it is in the neighborhood of several excellent schools, the society good, and the situation high and healthy. Said farm has rented for the last two years for upwards of $1000 per annum. Said property will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of payment accommodating.

For further particulars, enquire of Joel Atkinson, Cherry street, above Tenth, Philadelphia, or the subscriber near by.

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known, by NATHAN ATKINSON.
nov 3—3t*

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale the very valuable property known as "Thomas' Mills," on the Wissahickon Creek, about one mile from Chesnut Hill, ten from Philadelphia, and half way between the Germantown and Ridge Turnpike roads, being one mile from each.

This is one of the best water powers on the creek, with about 26 acres of land, 6 of which are covered with good timber. The mill house is a large stone building, and capable of doing a heavy merchant and country business. There is also a large stone dwelling, stone barn, cooper shop, spring house and sheds, all in good repair.

This property is admirably calculated for any kind of manufacturing establishments. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. ROBERT J. THOMAS,
No. 22 North Fourth street, or to
CHARLES BONSALL,
Near the 8 mile stone, Germantown road.
nov 3—3t

A PAPER MILL FOR RENT.

THE Great Spring Paper Mill is offered for rent. It contains two engines, a Fourdinier machine, and steam dryer, with a constant supply of water, unaffected by frost—also, all the necessary conveniences for bleaching, sizing, &c. and in a neighborhood where country rags can be had in abundance. Possession will be given this fall or next spring. S. D. INGHAM.
New Hope, October 18, 1838. oct 27—4t

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.
Silk Agency—Cocoons and Chinese Mulberry Trees wanted. oct 27—5t*

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

FOR SALE, a share in the Philadelphia Library, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 3—tf

GOULD'S GENERAL AGENCY,

For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Morus Multicaulis, &c. &c.

IN Western Pennsylvania, Beaver City, September, 1838. The subscriber having returned from his *third visit* to the eastern cities, since March last, is now prepared to resume, upon a more extended scale, the duties of his agency at home, previous to his fourth and last visit for the year 1838.

In addition to a great variety of *valuable real estate*, such as *Farms, Mills, Mill Seats, Coal Banks, Iron Ore, Town Lots, Dwellings Stores, Store Houses, Commercial Landings, Taverns, &c. &c.*; which are offered *for sale, or to rent*—he has made arrangements with a number of extensive growers of the *Chinese* and other varieties of *Mulberry*, in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Illinois; and is now prepared to enter into contracts, for supplying, or to make *liberal advances*, on the purchase of *Trees, Roots, Cuttings, &c. &c.* to be delivered *this fall, or in the spring*. To capitalists, to mechanics of almost every description, and particularly to those who wish to enter upon the culture of the Mulberry and manufacture of *Silk*, the most flattering inducements are here held out—such as cheap lands, good soil, good water, healthy climate, &c. upon the margin of navigable rivers and canals,—with roads, bridges, courts, meetings, markets, banks, and many other valuable Pennsylvania institutions and privileges, not to be so fully enjoyed in states further West. It is expected that an extensive *public sale* will take place in Beaver county in the month of October or November next, at which will be offered, in suitable portions, the several items of property above alluded to, and many others not enumerated; and *now* is the time for examination, or to purchase at private sale, as this property is sure to advance in public estimation, since it is *now settled*, that the Mahoning Canal will be completed to *Warren this fall*, and to *Cleveland* the next season.

For further particulars, call on the subscriber, or address him by letters, *post paid*, as follows.
MARCUS T. C. GOULD,
Fallston, Beaver City, Pa.

N. B. For the encouragement of actual settlers, of industrious habits and moderate means, building lots and small tracts of 2, 3, 5, 10 or 12 acres will be sold them, and payment received in *easy instalments*, or in the labor of their own hands, viz. in clearing ground, digging coal, quarrying stone, making brick, cultivating the mulberry, sugar beet, broom corn, &c. &c. or in masonry, carpentry, plastering, painting, &c.—In fact, every individual, or family, of moral and industrious habits can here find a home, abundant employment, cheap living, and a prospect of rising with the country to comparative wealth and respectability.

☞ To the stone quarrier and stone cutter, lime burner, stone mason, bricklayer carpenter, joiner plasterer, painter, teamster, laborer, &c. a most liberal *offer* is now *made through this agency*, by persons having *eligible lots*, lumber, lime, glass, paints, and all other requisite materials—which they are willing to *blend with the industry of* the above named operatives, for the building of 20, 50, or 100 brick tenements worth from $500 to $1000 each, which, when completed, shall, together with the lots upon which they stand, be the joint property of those concerned, in proportion to the *amount contributed*, and be divided accordingly, or rented, as shall be agreed upon. Those entitled to one, or more buildings, will, if they prefer it, receive a good *warranty deed* for the same, with the lot upon which it stands, at a cheap rate,—and for any unpaid balance the most liberal terms will be given. Thus every mechanic may, in the course of one or two seasons, become the real owner of a *good house and lot*, without the expenditure of a *single dollar in money*, except for his own living during the time. Those who may wish to contribute *labor upon this plan*, will please intimate the same immediately, as the company will soon be full.* Buildings are now in great demand, and will continue to be so, both in *Beaver City*, and in the new and flourishing town of *Moravia*, 15 miles above, or just below the junction of the *Erie Canal* with the *Cross Cut* or *Mahoning Canal*, now nearly completed.—See maps and printed descriptions.

REFERENCES.

James Patterson, Edward Hoops, Dr. E. K. Chamberlin, Ovid Pinney, } Beaver City.
John Dickey, Canal Commissioner.
Charles T. Whipps, Chief Engineer, Penn. Canal.
Johnston & Stockton, William Eichbaum, } Pittsburgh.
Aaron Clark, Mayor of the City of New York.
Charles Alexander, Jesper Harding, Samuel C. Atkinson, } Philadelphia.
Louis McLane, Philip E. Thomas, } Baltimore.
John W. Willey, Mayor, James S. Clark, } City of Cleveland.
Hiram Pratt, Joseph Dart, Jr. } City of Buffalo.

* Propositions may be made to contribute a certain amount, more or less, in quarrying, hauling, or laying stone by the perch—making, hauling, or laying brick by the thousand—[illegible]

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. [illegible] one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged *one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms*.

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread worms*. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but, I may truly say, by *thousands*, separately and in solid balls as large as hickory-nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative.—also. nov 10—3t

Chart of the Constitutions.

AN improved Stereotype Edition of Dr. Mayo's Chart of the Constitutions of the several States, and that of the United States, is just published,—(price 50 cents,) and for sale by JUDAH DOBSON,
No. 108 Chesnut street.
sep 22—tf

TO PRINTERS.

A Double Cylinder Napier Press, nearly new, of the first quality, warranted sound, and will print 2000 sheets per hour.

One Ramage Screw Press, Super Royal size, with iron bed and platen.

1 font	Small Pica,	130 lbs.	Suitable for country newspapers.
1 do.	Minion,	980	
1 do.	do.	790	
1 do.	Nonpareil,	260	
1 do.	Pearl,	180	

FOR SALE at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, cheap. Letters from a distance must be post paid.
jn 9—tf

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY, DENTIST,

No. 28 North Eleventh Street,
Near Arch, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

W. Gibson, M. D.	J. Randolph, M. D.
W. E. Horner M. D.	Thos. D. Mutter, M. D.
Geo. McClellan, M. D.	Isaac Hays, M. D.
Sam'l Jackson, M. D.	P. B. Goddard, M. D.
J. K. Mitchell, M. D.	R. Harlan, M. D.

nov 3—3m

LITTELL'S SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES AND ANNUALS.

CONSISTING of the best parts of Blackwood's, Metropolitan, New Monthly, United Service, Monthly Dublin University, Johnstone's, Taits, and other Magazines, and all the Annuals. It is the lighter part of the Museum of Foreign Literature.

Contents of the Number for OCTOBER.—Fardorougha the Miser; Oliver Twist; Nicholas Nickleby; Zem. Tale; Sonnets by the Sketcher; Fraternal Affection; Man's Original State; New Editions of Shakspeare; The Drunkard's Dream; The Boundary Question; Lights and Shadows of Irish Life; Brougham's Speeches and Introductions; Selfishness; On seeing a Wall flower growing among ruins.

Published monthly for the Proprietor, by
E. LITTELL & Co. No. 212 Chesnut Street.

Price—Three dollars a year in advance. Five dollars if sent free of postage, will pay for two copies.
oct 20—tf

ALIBERT'S OLEAGINOUS HAIR TONIC.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the Hair, nothing has been found equal to it. It seldom fails to restore the Hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months ago, can now exhibit a luxuriant head of Hair.

The following letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, Surgeon Dentist, is very kindly permitted to be used:—

Philadelphia, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of *Alibert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic* sold by you. I had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Baron Alibert, in Paris. He is known to all the world as one of the most eminent lecturers and practitioners in all diseases of the skin, &c. &c. that has ever been known, as all who have ever attended his consultations at the great Hospital Saint Louis, or who have heard his public lectures, or witnessed the success of his private practice will unhesitatingly acknowledge. His Hair Tonic I consider, one of the best preparations for the hair with which we are acquainted, and fully justifies the assertions in the prospectus of the proprietor. I have experienced the most signal benefits from it. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit. Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH,
No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Sold wholesale and retail at Jayne's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. Price $1.00. oct 27—tf

WINTER MILLINERY.

MISSES JOHNSON'S, No. [illegible] Chesnut street, have just received a large assortment of elegant French Millinery, which they will open on Thursday, November 1st.

Ten good Milliners will find immediate and constant employment, by applying at the above establishment. oct 27—3t*

JOYFUL NEWS TO THOSE WHO NEED IT.

THE universal and unrivalled success of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in all Pulmonary Affections, is now fully conceded by all who have given it a proper trial. No one should now despair, however apparently hopeless may be his situation. Its superiority over every other treatment can no longer be doubted. It must, it has, and it will prevail, over prejudice and every other opposing obstacle, because it is the only remedy for the above diseases which may be depended upon.

The following extract of a letter is from a practising physician, and who is also a much respected clergyman of the Methodist church.

Mount Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dear Sir,—*I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.*
Yours, very respectfully, R. W. WILLIAMS.
Dr. D. Jayne.

☞ To be had, wholesale and retail, at No. 20 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. Price $1.00. oct 27—tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

GIBSON'S Surgery, Cooper's Surgery, Horner's Special Anatomy, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Bell's Anatomy, Dublin Dissector, Wood and Bache's United States Dispensatory, Hare's Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Astley Cooper's Surgery, Dunglison's Physiology, Oliver's Physiology, Carpenter's Materia Medica, Eberle's Therapeutics, Dunglison's Therapeutics, Eberle's Practice, Mackintosh's Practice, Dewee's on Children, Dewee's on Females, Dewees' Practice, Dewees' System, James' Burns', Velpeau, Hopkinson on Arteries, Goddard on Nerves, Hooper's Medical Examinations, Bryant's Examinations, Littell on Eye, Meig's Midwifery, Laennec on Chest, Gerhard on Chest, Parish on Hernia, Chase on Hernia, Manual of General Anatomy, Barton's Lectures on Materia Medica, Ellis' Medical Formulary, Orfila and Cronson on Poison, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Louis on Fever, Louis on Phthisis, &c. &c. For Sale at J. G. AUNER'S Bookstore,
No. 343 Market st. four doors above Ninth st.
nov 3—3t

CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, &C.

AT the Linnæan Garden, Flushing New York. 50,000 splendid trees of the Genuine Morus Multicaulis, are yet remaining for sale at moderate prices according to their size and also Cuttings of the same. None of the *Humbug* kind are sold at this establishment. Also 20,000 trees of the splendid Morus Expansa, which has very large leaves, greatly loved by the worm, it is very hardy, and yields silk of the first excellence. A great supply of the Moretti, or Alpine Mulberry, the Canton, Dandolo Brousa, Asiatic, Pyramidalis, Rose of Lombardy, Morus Alata, and other varieties.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower Roots, just arrived from Holland. Silk Worm Eggs of every kind at the lowest prices, and White Italian, Canton, and Moretti, or Alpine Mulberry Seeds in any quantity.

The Morus Multicaulis Trees raised here have one third more joints and buds than Southern trees, and of course are worth 50 per cent. more for propagation, and the wood becomes as mature and perfect on the high exposed position our nurseries occupy, as at any place in the Union.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, and Seeds of all kinds for sale in large or small parcels.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders per mail will be executed [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED
ATKINSON'S CASKET,
FOR NOVEMBER,

With the following Embellishments:

The Swiss Peasant, a beautiful steel plate—Yale College and State House, New Haven, Connecticut. Music—"My Childhood's Hours Farewell," arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

The Swiss Peasant, engraving; Zama, or, the Discovery of the Peruvian Bark, by Madame de Genlis; Ashgrove, or the Return, by Mark Bancroft; The Sisters; March of Mind; The Pleasures and Pains of Memory, by C. H. B.; The Castilian Captive, by A. S.; Yale College and State House, engraving; The Necromancer; The Soldier's Return; The Fatal Wager; Thoughts, by J. F. H.

POETRY.

Hope, by Alphonse; Happiness, by Lyman Walbridge Trask; On the Loss of the Pulaski, by Ion; The Snow! The Snow! by M. P. Simons; The Robin's Lay, by E. C. Jones; The Twin Sisters, by Mrs. Abdy; Lines to Miss J*****, by Ion; My Childhood's Hours Farewell, set to Music, by John Barnett.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1829, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid,)
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher
oct 27 26 Carter's Alley, Philada.

THREE BRICK HOUSES.

FOR SALE, three modern built three story brick houses, in South Fourth street, near the Prime street Rail-road, an open lot in front. Several large Factories have recently been built within a square, and other improvements in the neighborhood render these houses desirable. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. oct 6—tf

TO DR. WILLIAM EVANS.

Georgetown, D. C. June 28, 1838.

RESPECTED FRIEND—I am truly grateful that I can return my sincere thanks to you, who have been the cause of my being restored to PERFECT HEALTH.—For five months past, I have been laboring under a severe *Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism*, attended with debility, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. Having frequently heard of the truly excellent quality of your CHAMOMILE PILLS, I at last determined to make trial of them, although not without considerable opposition from my physician and family. At last, seeing my determination, they agreed to the trial; and upon using the third package, I was altogether *restored to health*. How can I express my gratitude and sincere regard for such a saviour of human frames? My case was altogether hopeless, and I must confess myself surprised at the *extraordinary result*. No people were ever more blessed than we are with such remedies. The many quack advertisements which appear in the papers which I receive from your city, deterred me from using your pills before I did. I can truly say that no medicine in the known world has had such a beneficial effect as your Chamomile and Aperient Pills. What makes the cure more extraordinary is that I am more than forty years of age, and for the last four years could just move about, and that only at short intervals. I am at present entirely recovered, and my hopes are that you may enjoy a long and prosperous life. If I am spared, I will most certainly come to Philadelphia to see you.

If my name and letter will be of any service to you, you are at perfect liberty to make use of them, and all I can do to aid you will be done with unbounded pleasure.

Your most truly grateful and humble servant.
William Johnson.

N. B.—*Original* Certificates to be seen at Dr. Wm. Evans's Office and General Depot, No. 19 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. nov 4—4t*

J. F. CALDWELL, OF VIRGINIA, DENTIST,

No. 270 Arch Street, near Tenth.

WILL, if a sufficient number present themselves, and subscribe to his terms and conditions, deliver a course of lectures, in which he will maintain:

1st. The disease of the tooth is from *external causes*, in a large majority of cases.

2d. That many pains charged to the *internal portions* of the teeth, have an *external location*.

3d. That numerous teeth, presented for extraction can be saved and relieved from pain.

4th. That teeth *can be extracted* without injury to the *gum or jaw bone*, with less *pain or force*, and more safety than is inflicted with keyed instruments, and in a majority of cases without the aid of Forceps.

5th. A lecture introductory, comprehending an illustration of the whole course, so far as to explain his own and *expose the defects* of the methods of, and the operations usually resorted to. This last, is the first of the series, and will be delivered at the request of any respectable portion of medical men, students, or others, gratuitously.

Tickets one hundred dollars.

Our attention having been called to a paragraph in the United States Gazette, in which the writer enquires if "*any can speak from experience to the new method of extracting teeth, as practised by Dr. Caldwell, of Virginia, who is now in Philadelphia?*"—We reply affirmatively; he extracted teeth for us, and we give a decided preference to his mode over all others we have a knowledge of; we know of his succeeding in extracting teeth that other Dentists failed to remove; and can therefore assure the correspondent of the Gazette, that he may apprehend no "imposition" in the matter.

Dr. Caldwell operates by more effectually releasing the tooth, before he attempts to draw it, in a manner original with himself, that requires less force, and inflicts no wound upon the gum or fracture of the bone surrounding the tooth.
JOHN RORER, JAMES RORER, } Surgical Instrument Makers,
No. 26 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

I have examined with great care into the merits of Dr. Caldwell's mode of extracting teeth, and have not only satisfied myself by dissection of the existence of his ligament, but have proved in my own person the safety and value of his operation.
PAUL B. GODDARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Pa.

Dr. Caldwell, now of this city, lately removed from its socket in my upper jaw, the roots of a molar tooth, after the same had been fractured and abandoned by one of our most distinguished Dentists. His success in this instance, and the little pain which I suffered, impresses me favorably in regard to his manner of operating. E. M. HUSTON, M. D.
sep 29—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

SAMUEL BURKART has returned from the west, and has recommenced the Brush making business, at No. 16 North Third street, opposite Church Alley, Phila.

Where he intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of Brushes, Wholesale and Retail, at as low a rate as any other establishment in this city, and as well made article as heretofore. oct 13—3t*

JOB PRINTING

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
What gives it all its flavour.

THE END OF SUMMER.

[illegible]

We sat beneath the [illegible] shade
Which Summer's rustling foliage made,
[illegible]
Along the wave.

[illegible]

Round went the [illegible], the song rose high,
And mirth, and joy and revelry
Sat [illegible] in every [illegible] eye,
With laughing glee.

Sudden, to [illegible]
A messenger by heaven sent;
The gale passed by, and with it sent
A yellow leaf.

Awhile it [illegible]
Like [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Then [illegible],
And said with many a heavy sigh—
"Like yonder stream that's gliding by,
Is human life.

"Upon its waves like leaves we ride,
Hope [illegible]—onward we glide;
Then [illegible] beneath the [illegible] tide,
Are seen no more.

"We may before the year is flown,
Or ere the Winter's [illegible] are strown,
Or Spring again her green has shown,
Be cold in death:

"Or when the bond's of friendship [illegible],
Be scatter'd like the Autumn leaves,
Or chaff of Summer's golden sheaves,
Wide o'er the world.

FRIENDLY KISSING IN PARIS.—Ladies kiss and don't shake hands in Paris. Gentlemen kiss too, but only on great occasions. I was kissed the other day by a man, for the first time. It was one of the most trying situations of my life. I felt like that personage who was strangled by Hercules. See the picture in the Mythology.—*American in Paris.*

ANECDOTE.—"I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen," said the wife of a certain office-holder to a couple of young men, who had been bringing her better half home in a very intoxicated condition. "Oh, not at all!" was their reply. "Yes, but I am," said she; "I thank people when they occasionally send me a ham, and why should I not thank you when you bring me a hog!"

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWSPAPER READERS.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes. He says:—"1. The ill-natured look at the list of bankrupts; 2. The poor to the price of bread; 3. The stock-jobbers to the lies of the day; 4. The old maid to the marriages; 5. The prodigal to the deaths; 6. The monopolist to the hopes of a wet and bad harvest; 7. The boarding school and all other young misses to matters relating to Gretna Green."

ADVICE TO BOYS.—Read good books, seek out good companions, attend to good counsel and imitate good examples.

WHAT IS A JURY?—A Jury, in this country, is twelve prisoners confined in a box to try one at the bar.

What is a witness stand?—It is a kind of pillory in a court of justice, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

What is a Lawyer?—A very learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy, and then keeps it to himself.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

SNUFF-TAKING.—Filthy practice! We once heard of a lady who devoured such large quantities of snuff, that whenever she shook her handkerchief out of the window in a windy day, it set the whole neighborhood for miles around a sneezing!

A woman once asked a doctor if taking snuff was not hurtful to the brain? "No," said the doctor, "for nobody with brains takes snuff."

TO BE LET.—A young lady, who had been insulted by an old maid, placarded the following lines on her door and windows:

To be let, or be sold, for the term of her life,
Elizabeth Hall, by the way of a wife;
She's old and she's ugly, ill-natured and thin,
For farther particulars inquire within.

Avoid argument with ladies; in spinning a yarn among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted.

SYSTEM.—Curran said to Grattan, "You would be the greatest man of our age, if you would buy a few yards of red tape, and tie up your bills and papers."

SINGULAR FISH.—A paper was lately read from Mr. W. H. Clarke, of Liverpool, on a fish of Surinam, with four eyes, which, although previously unknown to zoologists, was met with in large shoals off some parts of the coast of Surinam, the water sometimes assuming a dark color from their presence. Two of the eyes are in the usual position, but on the crown of the head there is a protuberance like the horn of a buffalo, in which there are two organs of vision, which move alternately with the former. It has a singular mode of escape from its enemies, for when alarmed by the sentinels, it retreats to the bottom with its head upward, and by the aid of its dorsal fins buries its body in the sand; but in this position they are frequently decapitated in large shoals by the ground shark, which is their most inveterate enemy. It possesses various Indian native names, one of which is "Food for the Chiefs," so that it appears to resemble the white bait of the river Thames. It was, however, considered by the meeting that there was not sufficient authority to specify it as a distinct species.—*English paper.*

A CAUSTIC HIT.—Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night in the streets of Paris, was carried, on the following morning, before the lieutenant of Police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet, sir," said Piron.

"Oh, oh! a poet, are you?" said the magistrate, "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

POETICAL.—In the old Biscayan language, (termed the Basque,) the moon is called "The Light of the Dead."

MAXIM.—It was a saying of the Cardinal de Retz—"It is better to do foolish things than to say them." May be so; but it must be better still not to do them either.

WELLERIANA.

"That's personal," as the gentleman said to the negro ringing the bell on board the steamboat, and requesting the people to pay their passage money.

"Rather squeezing," as the newspaper said to the steam press.

"Rather clawing," as the soft crab said to the hard crab as the latter was making a meal of the former.

"Quite a *sur-feit*," as the gentleman bathing observed when the salt foam choked him.

"Bad company is better than none," as the shark observed to the ship's company as he followed the vessel to pick up any body that might stumble overboard.

"We are suffering with drought," as the loafer said to the cornfield.

"Yours, truly," as the gentleman about to be hanged observed to Jack Ketch.

"Head work," as Pompey remarked, getting over a fence with a tub of water balanced on his wool.

"Rather musical," as the ox observed to the bullfrog.

"You did'nt sail much by that voyage," as the spider said to the fly when he caught him in his web.

DISSUASIVES AGAINST SELF-MURDER.—If you are distressed in mind, live; serenity and joy may yet dawn upon your soul. If you have been contented and cheerful, live and generally diffuse that happiness to others. If misfortunes have befallen you by your misconduct, live, and be wiser for the future. If things have befallen you by the faults of others, live; you have nothing wherewithal to reproach yourself. If you are rich and prosperous, live, and do good with your possessions. If another has injured you, live; his own crime will be his punishment. If you have injured another, live; and recompense it by your good offices. If your character be attacked, live; time will remove the aspersion. If the reproaches are well founded, live, and deserve them not for future. If you are already eminent and applauded, live, and preserve the honors you have acquired. If your success is not equal to your merit, live, in the consciousness of having deserved it. If your success has exceeded your merit, live, and arrogate not too much to yourself. If you have been negligent and useless to society, live, and make amends by your conduct. If you have been active and industrious, live, and communicate your improvement to others. If you have spiteful enemies, live, and disappoint their malevolence. If you have kind and faithful friends, live, to protect them. If you have been hitherto impious and wicked, live, and repent of your sins. If you have been wise and virtuous, live for the future benefit of mankind; and, lastly, if you hope for immortality, live and prepare to enjoy it.

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.

A LEGEND OF LOUISIANA.

* * * * * And the Canadian boatmen, with measured step, propelled the boat with their slender poles keeping time to the sad and melancholy strain. The harmonious songs prolonged and repeated by the echoes of both shores, had something wild and solemn in harmony with the impression produced by the sight of an immense river that flows solitary and majestic amidst a world of forests.

We glided with rapidity along the foot of several hills that approached and receded from the left shore of the Mississippi, as if a wayward being had capriciously presided at their creation.

Suddenly the Patron, with an ominous voice cried out, silence! we are approaching Baton Rouge. And as if a terrible, imminent danger had suddenly burst upon their sight, the boatmen in silence lightly walked along the edge of the boat, and with redoubled efforts endeavored to increase our speed; while with precaution, they raised their poles perpendicularly, so as to make no noise. The Patron took the helm in hand, and directed our course from the shore.—Soon we perceived the entrance of a bayou that loses itself between two hills, overshadowed with branching oaks, lofty elms, and the Tupelo, with its round leaves.

At the entrance of the bayou appeared a small mound of gray sand, from the summit of which rose, like a threatening spectre, a post stained with a dark red color. The sight of it sickened me. I felt as if some frightful, horrible mystery was hidden under this repulsive color, which acted like an electric shock upon my nerves.

This, said the Patron; is the red stick, (*la baton rouge.*)

Well what means this post? Why do you turn pale while looking at it.

Listen: Last summer the keel boat Bienville left Fort Duquesne, where flows the beautiful Ohio, to convey to Biloxi an officer and his family, who was recalled to France. The passage was fortunate till the entrance of this bayou, whose shady banks invited the passengers, benumbed by a long stay in an incommodious boat, to go on shore to take exercise. The officer, his lady, and their two children were of the number. They advanced leisurely along the shady and silent bank of the Bayou. One of the children, a young girl aged about twelve years, wandered from her parents and climbed up a hill which you perceive on your right, and suddenly screamed—the Indians!—they are dragging me away.—The unfortunate father ran toward his daughter, but scarcely had he appeared on the summit ere he fell pierced with twenty arrows. Fly! cried he to his wife, fly! but the affectionate mother, rendered motionless from grief, could only press her young son to her heart, and faintly murmured, save my children! The feeble sounds died away, but the air had vibrated, and the Indian's practised ear had caught them. The murderous arrow, fortunately, perhaps ended the sorrows and the life of the mother and her boy.

Immediately after the Indians appeared at the entrance of the bayou, their numbers, their terrible aspect, their shout and war-whoop, intimidated the crew of the boat, which put off from shore after firing a few ineffectual shots.—There, in sight of the boat, the ferocious savages stripped the bark from a young elm, and dipping their hands in the reeking breasts of their victims, besmeared it with blood, and planted it on the bank of the river, to warn the French who might approach the fatal spot, to begone, or death awaited them.

I'SE YORKSHIRE TOO.—At the opening of the Crown Court at Yorkshire during the present assizes a circumstance transpired which afforded considerable amusement. A person summoned upon the jury applied to be excused on account of deafness. His Lordship, with a shrewdness for which he was always remarkable, immediately put the question in rather an under tone, "Have you been troubled with deafness a long time?" The deaf man, unsuspectingly—"Yes, my Lord." The Judge (dropping his voice a little)—"Do you think you could hear if you were in front of the box?" The juryman not perceiving the drift of his Lordship's question,—"I do not think I could." The Judge, (speaking in a voice little better than a whisper)—"Does your deafness improve as the day advances?" The juryman—"No, my Lord, it does not." Loud peals of laughter followed each question, and when the last answer was given, the court was almost convulsed. It is needless to add that his Lordship considered him a proper person to sit on a jury.

WONDERFUL INSTANCE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—An ex-jeweller and amateur of magnetism, enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in a suburban villa at Passy was lately visited by a young somnambulist, calling himself a painter by profession and who assured him that he had the happiest natural dispositions for the science of the famous Mesmer, that when under the influence of a magnetic fit he could see like a cat in the dark, and that in that state it frequently occurred to him to commence and finish a painting in a single sitting. The delighted magnetiser opened his eyes to their full extent, and appointed the next day for the young stranger to come to his house at Passy and "give a taste of his quality" in the united capacities of somnambulist and painter. Punctual to the hour the young man arrived with his canvass, pallet, and brushes, and was ushered into the amateur's private cabinet, from which every ray of light was carefully excluded to facilitate the scientific purposes for which it was destined. The painter had stipulated as a *sine qua non* that when the fit was on him he should be left completely alone in the cabinet, as on such occasions the presence of another person invariably disturbed his attention, and detracted from the merits of his performance as a limner. The necessary dispositions having been made, and the fit of somnambulism having been produced to the heart's content of the magnetiser, the latter according to his convention quitted the cabinet, and, turning the key upon the sleeper, left him undisturbed to his operations. At the expiration of about an hour the amateur magnetiser returned and was met at the door of his cabinet by the young man, who was now perfectly awake, and displayed to his enraptured view an exquisitely painted landscape, the product of his extatic fit! After making a present of this charming production to his delighted host, the young somnambulist took his leave with a promise to return the next day, and repeat the experiment which had been crowned with such complete success. Some three quarters of an hour afterward, the jeweller had some business in his cabinet, into which he admitted a little light, and to his utter stupefaction found that the lock of his secretary had been forced open, and 2500 fr. in silver and bank notes, with other objects of value, abstracted from the drawers by the clear-sighted somnambulist. He had brought a painting with him, covered with a couche of white lead, over which when left to himself he had passed a wet sponge—an expedient to which a large white spot on the floor bore ample testimony.

HOW TO DRIVE AWAY THE DEVIL.—A Frenchman named Louis d'Orleans has been imposing upon the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey, by pretending that he could drive away the devil, in the most inveterate cases of witchcraft. Strange to say, he found many disciples. A few weeks ago d'Orleans was called by a highly respectable family. Some bad fortune had befallen them—in one word the family were bewitched? D'Orleans requested a few days to cure them, and having appointed the time, a number of persons were there to see the miracle performed. D'Orleans came and asked them some questions, which they answered him; he then declared that the Devil was among them, and that he would turn him out, and that they should see him. He then told them to shut all the doors close, and then said, "The Devil is coming—do you not hear his chains rattle?"—"Oh, yes," they tremblingly replied. The chains began to rattle louder and D'Orleans stentoriously exclaimed, "Open the doors," and down tumbled the Devil from the old farm-house chimney, as black as his admirers could have wished him to be, and dragging a huge chain after him, darted like lightning through the doors, vociferating inarticulate sounds. This horrid appearance of the Devil himself almost deprived the credulous people of their senses.—When they had a little recovered from their dismay, D'Orleans announced that his Satanic Majesty had gone never to return again. The intelligence caused an immediate feeling of joy among them, and they paid the fee with the most unbounded rapture, in which state D'Orleans left them whilst he went to make merry with the Devil at their expense. Such are the means by which sorcerers, in the nineteenth century, impose upon the ignorant.

Remedy for Burns.—A little spirit of turpentine; applied to recent burns, will mitigate the pain, if not wholly remove it.

Another.—A little sweet oil and lime-water shaken together, makes a liniment, which, when kept applied to the part, will remove the pain.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—THE TEETH.

Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 66 South Sixth-street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from tooth-ache. Extraction was the remedy, of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pinchers were applied, as we have also experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effort would withdraw it from the socket. The gum tumefied—and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets *by a ligament*, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the teeth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance; whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar, treble fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who with many others, have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery.

GLOVES FOR ONE HAND.—A contraband speculator bought some time ago in Paris, 10,000 francs worth of gloves for the English market. It is known that in the English Custom House certain goods are taxed according to the value sworn to by the owners, and that to prevent fraud, the Custom House sometimes takes possession of the goods so determined. In this case the speculator, having stated the value of the goods at 5000 francs, the amount was paid to him and the gloves retained. The speculator, determined to have his revenge, procured an accomplice on his return to Paris, and purchased 20,000fr. worth of gloves. These were adjusted and made up into two packets, with which the two friends started, the one to Dover and the other to Bristol. At Dover the packet was opened, and the owner stated the value of the gloves at 15,000fr. which was immediately paid to him, and the gloves retained. The same occurred at Bristol. The speculator at Dover started for Bristol, and met his friend half way on his road to Dover, and each of them, with 15,000fr. in his pocket, waited patiently at his post till the day of the Custom-house sale. At the sale the gloves were exposed, when our speculator at Bristol, bidding among other people, observed after pretending to examine them minutely, that they were all for the left hand; and so in fact they turned out to be. Purchasers, of course, could not be found, and he bought the whole lot for 6000fr.—The same thing took place at Dover with the right hand gloves, and the friends proceeded to London, where, it is presumed, the gloves were a third time profitably disposed of.—*Cour. Francais.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The following whimsical anecdotes are told of the Duke de Frias, the new prime minister of Spain.

When he was Spanish ambassador at Paris he received some important despatches from the government, and was instructed to demand an audience of the French King and make some proposal which, it was supposed, would induce that monarch to support more effectually the cause of the young Queen. The Duke at once ordered his carriage and proceeded to the Tuileries. The audience lasted for nearly an hour, and he returned to the embassy apparently delighted with his interview and it was only at dinner that he recollected that he had not opened his lips to Louis Philippe on the subject of his despatches.

When the duke was simply a peer of the kingdom he was in the habit of passing a part of his evenings at a coffee house in the Calle de Principe, which was then frequented by several young aspirants for poetical fame. One night he was observed to rise suddenly from his chair, and enter into the following dialogue with one of the waiters;—Duke—"Do you know me?" Waiter—"Yes, your excellency." "Who then am I?" asked the Duke. "The Duke of Frias," replied the other. "Well then," said the duke, "go to my house and ascertain whether I left it in my carriage; if so, look out for it, and tell the coachman to come here; if not, bid the porter to have it sent for me at once."

When he was at Paris, he and his daughter were invited to a grand ball at the palace.—After sauntering about the rooms for an hour or so the Duke got tired and went home. The ball over, the Queen was told that there was a young person alone in one of the saloons, looking very unhappy. Her Majesty went to see who it could be, and to her surprise found it was the Duke of Frias's daughter, Bernardina, whom he had totally forgotten since he returned to the embassy, and retired quietly to bed. One of the ladies in waiting, and an aid-de-camp, were ordered to accompany the Senorita home in one of the King's carriages.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—Upon each London paper, of the first class, there are employed an editor, and a sub-editor—from ten to twelve, or even fourteen regular reporters, at salaries from four to six guineas each per week—from thirty to thirty-five compositors in the printing-office—several readers, who correct the proofs as they come from the compositors—a certain number of men and boys to attend the printing machine, and take off the papers as they fall from the cylinders—a publisher and a sub-publisher—besides a number of clerks in the office to receive advertisements and keep the accounts, with various other individuals engaged in the performance of subordinate duties. The salary of an editor varies from £600 to £1,000 per annum; and that of a sub-editor, £400 to £600. The largest item in the expenditure is that charged under the head of reporting, which generally amounts to upward of £3,000 per annum. In fact, the salaries paid weekly to the editors, reporters and others upon the establishment, do not fall short of £180; and if to this be added the expenses of occasional reporting, the cost of foreign newspapers and private correspondence, the sums paid for expresses and various other items which it is unnecessary to enumerate, the total weekly expenditure can scarcely be estimated under £250, or £13,000 per annum. The duty of the principal editor commences with the publication of the evening papers, the leading article of which he has to read—that, if necessary, he may refute or support their statements and arguments. He generally remains at his post at a late hour, prepared to write comments on the foreign journals as they arrive, (a duty in which he is generally assisted by the sub-editor;) and also direct attention, in a leading article, to any topic of public interest. During the sitting of Parliament, he is frequently obliged to remain at the office of the paper until two or three o'clock in the morning; and such is the energy with which the metropolitan press is directed, that it is not uncommon to see a leading article, of nearly a column in length, written on a subject which had been debated in the House of Commons until a late hour in the morning. The promptitude of execution which this presupposes is wonderful, and can only be the effect of habit invigorated by the impulse peculiar to the occasion.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.—This line is very frequently referred to, in debate and conversation. A correspondent requests us to give him the history and location of it, and to comply we borrow the following explanation from the Salem Gazette:

This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—of the two gentlemen who were appointed to run unfinished lines in 1762, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn, and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1737, between themselves. A decree had been made in 1618, by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterward to William Penn) which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Eastern sea on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen, to the 4th degree of north latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted, and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1718, and of Lord Baltimore in 1714; till John and Richard and Thomas Penn, who had become the sole proprietor of the American possessions of their father William, and Cecilius Lord Baltimore, grandson of Charles, and great grandson of Cecilius, the original patentee, entered into an agreement on the 10th of May, 1772. To this agreement a chart was appended which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an east and west line, running westward from that Cape, to the exact middle of the peninsula. Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement, and endeavored to invalidate.—Chancery suits, kingly decrees, and proprietory arrangements followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the cause in chancery being decided in 1739, new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however, agree, and the question remained open till 1761, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

Useful Information.

NEWSPAPERS.

Ancient modes of conveying Intelligence;—Acta Diurna of the Romans;—Register offices;—Origin of Newspapers in England;—Paragraphs in Queen Elizabeth's paper;—Diurnalls during the Civil Wars;—Extracts;—London Gazette;—London Chronicle;—St. James's Chronicle;—Foreign Journals;—Moniteur Universel.

The oldest method of conveying intelligence, with which we are acquainted, was by means of public criers. These, among the Greeks and Romans, were under the superintendance of the police, and were generally employed by individuals in the same manner they now are in some country towns. Another mode, also, was to post up a written advertisement against a column in some public place; this was resorted to by the Roman government to promulgate its edicts, and even, it is supposed, for imparting more trivial information of general import. Historians appear to have collected materials from them: nor is it improbable, that copies were taken by individuals, and dispersed about the city, or sent to their friends in the provinces. The following extracts from one of these ancient gazettes, then termed *acta diurna*, may not prove unentertaining to our English readers, as they serve to show how nearly a Roman newspaper ran in the style of a modern one; except, indeed, that the editors seem to have been deficient in several material ornaments of style; they never ended an article with the mystical hint, "*this occasions much speculation;*" they seem to have been ignorant of such equivocal introductions as "*we hear it is strongly reported;*" and were entirely unacquainted with the ingenious modern excuse for a downright lie, "*this wants confirmation.*"

A. U. C. DLXXXV.* *Fourth of the kalends of April.* The fasces with Licinius, the consul.

"It thundered, and an oak was struck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia, early in the afternoon."

"An affray happened in a tavern, at the lower end of the Banker's Street, in which the tavern-keeper was dangerously wounded."

"Tertinus, the Ædile, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets: the fine is to be employed toward building a chapel to the temple of the goddess Tellus."

Third of the kalends of April.
The Fasces with Æmilius.

"It rained stones on Mount Veintine."

"Posthumius, the Tribune, sent his beadle to the Consul, because he was unwilling to convene the senate on that day; but the Tribune Decimus putting in his veto, the affair went no further."

A. U. C. DCXCI. *Third of the Ides of August.*
Syllanus and Murena, Consuls.
The Fasces with Murena.

"M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in defence of Cornelius Sylla, accused by Torquatus of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy; and gained his cause by a majority of five judges."

"C. Cæsar set out for his government in Farther Spain, having been long detained by his creditors."

"The funeral of Metella Pia, a vestal, was celebrated; she was buried in the sepulchre of her ancestors, in the Aurelian road."

On the introduction of the Christian worship, in its present form, the custom was devised of announcing information that was thought important to the congregation, either by a notice on the church door, as still practised in England, or, in still earlier times, from the pulpit.

Subsequent to this mode, offices were established for the communication of the private wants of individuals, in the form of a register. This first took place in France about the middle of the sixteenth century, in consequence of a plan proposed by the father of the celebrated Montaigne; and this led to the publication, in that country, of advertisements, which from having been sometimes pasted against the walls, gave the name of *affiches* to the papers which contained them.

In England, the first example that occurs of a newspaper was a publication established by Queen Elizabeth, at a moment of great difficulty and danger, in order to communicate such intelligence as she felt interested in making known, and counteracting such rumors as her enemies were anxious to propagate.

Of this publication three printed numbers are preserved in the collection of State Papers in the British Museum: the earliest is No. 50, dated July 23, 1588; it is entitled, "*The English Mercurie published by authoritie for the contradiction of false reports,*" and is said, at the end, to be "imprinted by Christopher Barker, her Highness's printer." It would appear not to have been published at regular periodical intervals, but as occasion required, or events of importance occurred. The first article in No. 50, dated from Whitehall, contains advices from Sir Francis Walsingham, that the Spanish Armada was seen in the chops of the channel, making for the entrance with a favorable gale. An account is then given of her Majesty's fleet, which consisted of eighty sail, divided into four squadrons, commanded by the Lord High Admiral, in the *Ark-Royal*, Sir Francis Drake, Admirals Hawkins and Frobisher. By the best computation, it is added, the enemy could not have fewer than one hundred and fifty ships; but as soon as they were seen from the topmasts of the English fleet, instead of exciting any fear of the result, they were hailed by the sailors with acclamations of joy. An account is then given of the attack made on the Armada on the 21st of July; after which it fled. This official article goes on to state, that such preparations were made not only at Tilbury and Blackheath, but all along the coast, that nothing was to be feared should the Spaniards even effect a landing; it concludes thus:—"By God's blessing there is no doubt but this unjust and daring enterprize of the King of Spayne will turn out to his everlasting shame and dishonour, as all rankes of the people, without respect of religion, seem resolute to defend the sacred persone of their sovereigne, and the lawes and liberties of this country against all foreign invaders."

Under the head London, July 23, there are the following paragraphs:—

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Lieutenantcie of this greate city, wayted upon her Majestie at Westminster this afternoon, with assurances of their hearty and unanimous resolution to stand by and support her Majestie, at this critical juncture, with their lives and fortunes, when her invaluable life, the true Protestant religion, and all the privileges of freeborn Englishmen, are threatened by an attack from our bigotted and blood-thirsty adversaries, the Spaniards.

"The Queen received them very graciously, and assured them that she did not doubte their zealous endeavors to serve their sovereigne on the present very important occasion; that for her part, she relyed on God's Providence and the goodness of her cause, and was resolved to run all risques with her faithful subjects."

"Yesterday the Scotch Ambassador had a private audience of her Majestie, and delivered a letter from the king, his master, containynge the most cordial assurances of adhering to her Majestie's interests, and to those of the Protestant religion: and the younge king sayd to her Majestie's minister at his court, that all the favor he expected of the Spaniards was, the courtesie of Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he should be devoured the last."

No. 51, dated Whitehall, July 26, contains—"The journal of what passed since the 21st of this month between her Majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lorde Highe Admirall to the Lordes of the Councills." Also,

"A letter from Madrid, dated the 16th July, details 'the hopes of Spayne in the Armada expedition.'"

The next number in the collection, being 54, is dated Nov. 24, an interval of four months. It contains an account, under the head of London, of "the solemn general thanksgivinge for the successes ostayned against the Spanish Armada." Her Majesty went in state to St. Paul's: she dined at the deanery, and rode back to Whitehall by torch-light.

From the time that this publication was given up, we find no continued vehicle for political intelligence, with a fixed title, for many years. In the reign of James I. packets of news were published, in the shape of small quarto pamphlets, as they arrived. These were entitled, "Newes from Italy, Hungary, &c." as they happened to refer to the transactions of those respective countries, and generally purported to be translations from the low Dutch. In the year 1622, when the thirty years' war, and the exploits of the great King Gustavus Adolphus, excited curiosity, these occasional pamphlets were converted into a regular weekly publication, entitled "*The Newes of the present week,*" edited by Nathaniel Butler; which may be deemed the first journal of the kind in England.

No discussion could, of course, exist, nor could any news but such as pleased the government be communicated, when the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts exercised an uncontrolled sway over the liberties and the ears of authors, and frequent proclamations were issued forbidding the people even to converse on political subjects. At that time, besides, there was neither a very general demand for information on such topics, nor a convenient post communication.

In the time of the civil war, newspapers multiplied to a great extent, and whole flights of *Diurnalls*, as they were then called, or rather of "Mercuries," for that was the favorite title, were weekly despatches with royal or parliamentary intelligence. In the course of the year 1643 alone, nearly a score of papers were started, many of which have been preserved. Among them are the following titles:—"Special Passages, or certain Information;—"England's memorable Accidents;"—"Diurnal of certain passages of Parliament;"—"Mercurius Aulicus;"—"The Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer;"—"Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer;"—"The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or certain Information from both Armies;" "Mercurius Rusticus, or the Country's Complaint of the Robberies, Plunderings, and other outrages committed by the Rebels on his Majesty's faithful Subjects;"—"Mercurius Britannicus," a parliamentary paper;—the "Weekly Account;"—the "Welsh Mercury;—and the "Scotch Intelligencer." These were mostly weekly papers. The "Mercurius Aulicus" was first published at Oxford, in January 1643, to counteract the alleged falsehoods of the Roundheads, or partisans of the Parliament. This purpose is expressed in the introductory paragraph, which begins thus:—"The world hath long enough been abused with falsehoods: and there's a weekly cheat put out to nourish the abuse among the people, and make them pay for their seducement. And that the world may see that the court is neither so barren of intelligence as it is conceived, nor the affairs thereof in so unprosperous a condition as these pamphlets make them, it is thought fit to let them truly understand the state of things, that so they may no longer pretend ignorance, or be deceived with untruthes; which being premised once for all, we now go into the business, wherein we shall proceed with all truth and candour."

In the *Welsh Mercury*, of Oct. 21st 1643, we find the following *jeu d'esprit*:—

Her do hear for certain that the Scots are in a chearful readiness to advance forward to England; which her countrymen do like very well, and will join with her in footing of a northern jig, while harmonie's money doth lead the morris-dance; which is better musick than all her Welsh harpers:—

When pay-day comes the soldier drinks and sings,
There is no musick without silver strings.

But her shall have much to do with Mr. Blue-cap when her comes into England, with her great thousands of men; but her have a plot beyond her northern wit; for her have a project to press all her countrymen that are under ground, and do live in her mountains; which are a people called the Echoes. Her asked her, t'other day, if her stood for the King? and her answered, "*the King.*" Then her asked, if her stood for the Parliament? and her replied, "*for the Parliament.*" So that her be no delinquent that doth stand for the King and the Parliament; and therefore, her will come with an army of echoes and voices that shall cry, *vivy le Roy, et le Parliament.*"

And in "*Poor Robin's Intelligence,*" in 1676, we read this advertisement:—

"A maid-servant to be hired, either weekly monthly, or quarterly, for reasonable wages; one that is an incomparable slut, and goes all the day slip-shod with her stockings out at heels; an excellent housewife, that wastes more of every thing than she spends; an egregious scold, that will always have the last word; an everlasting gossip, that tells abroad whatsoever is done in the house; a lazy trollop, that cares not how late she sits up, nor how long she lies in the morning, and, in short, one that is light-fingered, knowing nothing, and yet pretending to every thing."

Dr. Johnson giving an account, in his "*Life of Addison*," of the commencement and original character of this species of publication, which like its cotemporary and constant companion, a tea breakfast, has almost now become a necessary of life, and speaking of the "Mercurius Aulicus," and other remarkable papers of that period, says that, "when any title grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist, who by this stratagem conveyed his notions to those who would not have received them had he not worn the appearance of a friend." Those Mercuries were succeeded by "*L' Estrange's Observator,*" and by "*Lesly's Rehearsal.*"

At the Restoration, the wings of political fame were clipped; the "Mercuries" disappeared; and in 1680, newspapers and pamphlets were prohibited by royal proclamation. In the time of King William, and during great part of the following reign, although the press was free to a certain extent, and though several literary journals were circulated, the only vehicle for news was the "*London Gazette,*" which was originally established by the King's party in 1642, under the name of the "*Oxford Gazette,*" but was afterward dropped, and resumed in 1665 under its present title.

During the reign of the two first sovereigns of the House of Hanover, more than half a dozen of journals, almost exclusively devoted to the communication of news, were established in London; but as yet much was wanting to complete the scheme of our present newspapers. At the late King's accession, and for many subsequent years, we find in the papers of the day—of which, the "*London Chronicle* and the "*St. James's Chronicle,*" are still in existence—neither political discussion, Parliamentary intelligence, or even reports of the proceedings of the courts of law. The debates of Parliament at that time seem to have been as unknown to the body of the people, as the deliberations of the Privy Council; the commencement and conclusion of a session were mentioned sometimes in a single paragraph; and if a member wished to inform his constituents of the particular line of conduct which he had pursued, he was obliged, like honest Andrew Marvel, to correspond with them every day by letter. Even domestic information was so scantily diffused, that one of the earliest country newspapers, established in the west of England, used to communicate the intelligence from Yorkshire and other parts of the north, under the head of *foreign news*.

It would extend this article to too great a length, to give even the most concise account of the origin, number, and characters of foreign journals. Holland led the way in this species of publication; and scarcely a capital is now to be found without its "*Gazette*" or a town of any extent without its "Diary." They have flourished most where liberty is most widely diffused, and most firmly established; and, next to England, America seems to be the chosen seat of *free discussion* and newspaper publication. The number annually disseminated throughout the United States, amounts to twenty-five millions, which probably far exceeds the amount of those published in the whole of the French empire; but no single journal, in any country, ever attained the circulation of the Parisian "*Moniteur Universel,*" which, during some period of the late war, averaged forty thousand a day.

* A. U. C. *anno urb. cond.* DLXXXV. i. e. in the 585th year from the building of Rome.

The Rural Economist.

RECIPE FOR CURING PORK AND HAMS.

As soon as the pork becomes cool I cut and sort it, taking great care to have the tubs perfectly sweet and clean. In cutting I take all the spare ribs, and make pickled pork of all the sides between the ham and the shoulders; cutting it into pieces of suitable size for family use. I trim the hams and shoulders well. I cover the bottom of the tub with rock salt and then put the layer of pork, nicely packed; then cover this layer with salt, and so on, until the tub is filled. I use rock salt and very bountifully. In six or eight days make a pickle of salt and cold water, as strong as possible, and cover the pork previously salted with it. It will then keep for use for years if you choose.

In preparing the hams and shoulders, I weigh several, to come at the probable weight of the whole. They are packed with great care, in suitable tubs. My process is to sprinkle some coarse salt at the bottom; then pack in the hams and shoulders firmly side by side, being careful not to put the back of one flat on the top of another. The spaces are filled up with chines, hocks, and jowls. To about every 300 weight of meat I take thirty pounds of rock salt, one pound of saltpetre, and fourteen pounds brown sugar or half a gallon of good molasses (generally the latter.) Take as much pure water as will cover the meat, put it in a clean vessel, add the above articles, boil it, removing the scum as it rises, and when no more rises, set it to cool, after which pour it on the meat until it is covered 3 or 4 inches.

If the hams are small, weighing from 12 to 15 lbs. let them remain in the pickle five weeks—if from 15 to 25, six weeks—if from 25 to 45, seven weeks. When you remove them for the purpose of smoking, put them in clean cold water for two or three hours. If there is too much salt or saltpetre adhering to the surface of the hams, the water will take it off. The smoke should be of clean green hickory. A fire should be built only in dry weather. And when the meat has acquired a yellow tinge, not red or black, they are removed, and hung up in a dark place where they are not disturbed by flies or vermin.—*Farmer's Cabinet.* DAVID COMFORT.

DIGGING AND SECURING POTATOES.

Potatoes in dry ground are not liable to injury if they are not dug till rather late; perhaps they keep in better condition in the ground than in the cellar; for if the weather be warm, and the potatoes are put in a large pile, they will be liable to heat and become injured. But where potatoes are on wet ground they should be dug before heavy rains or the water will injure their quality.

The more earth there is with the potatoes when they are put in the cellar the better, and it is a good way to add more to them after they are in the cellar. We have observed that the potatoes directly under the hole through which they have been turned into the cellar, have had a large portion of earth around them, that fell and remained there, while those pushed down to other parts of the pen, in levelling the pile, were without any earth. These last were dry in the spring, while those among the live earth were moist, having the same appearance as they had when taken from the ground, and their quality was much the same, while those that were dry had in some measure lost their good qualities, by being kept in a dry state, and being open, as there was no earth to fill up the spaces between, and exposed to the air and sometimes to the light.

Potatoes should not be exposed to the sun after they are dug, as this situation will in a few days cause them to turn yellow and become poisonous. Even exposing them for a half a day or only a few hours in the hot sun, on a drying day, will dry them considerably and have an injurious effect. In digging potatoes when the sun shines, it would be well to cover them with a rug, that they may be put into the cellar in the same state as when taken from the earth.

After potatoes are put in the cellar, the doors and windows should be closed in order to exclude the air and light, and it will be well to cover them with evergreens, boards, turfs, earth, or something else, as a further protection from the influence of the air.

Last fall we had some potatoes of excellent quality; being mostly for sale, for the purpose of seed, they remained four or five weeks in a cask, out of the cellar; during this time they depreciated in quality very fast; we then put them into a close cask with alternate layers of pure earth, and put them in the cellar, and they continued without any change till spring. This shows that light, heat and air, will readily destroy the good qualities of potatoes, and that by being protected from these active principles they will long retain their goodness.

LIME ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF WHEAT.—Mr. Charles T. Jackson, the Geologist of the State of Maine, in a letter to the Rev Henry Colman, has this remark, which goes to confirm the opinion that a minute portion of lime is sufficient to promote the growth of wheat in soils, and that it is also essential to the production of this grain.

"I find by chemical examination of several remarkable soils, that a very minute quantity of carbonate of lime, viz: from 1 to 2 per cent. is amply sufficient to render them capable of bearing heavy crops of good wheat. I am also satisfied that a soil is incapable of producing wheat of good quality if it does not contain carbonate of lime; for this substance is an essential ingredient of this grain.

Young Man's Friend.

YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious, and consequently independent, able and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interest; if they are men of this sort, the mechanics, and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hope of the Republic.

If, on the other hand, they are ignorant, idle, dissolute, and consequently poor, and dependant upon those who are willing to trust them—if our mechanics should unhappily become such a class, (of which I thank God, there is but little danger,) they would soon be converted into the mere tools of a few rich and artful men, who, having first stripped them of every sense of self-respect, and every feeling proper to virtuous citizens, would use them as passive instruments for promoting their own ambitious objects, and for the enactment of laws which are beneficial to nobody but the artful few with whom they originate.

It is as true of the mechanical arts as of any other profession, that "knowledge is power," and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent "hints," copied from the Buffalo Journal:

HINTS TO YOUNG MECHANICS.—The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn our trade or profession by halves—to practice it by halves—and hence being compelled to live by halves—die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal paymaster. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematised, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be well understood; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists that gum shellac was insoluble in water before any hatter ever used it to make water-proof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies entirely depends upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the *tanners* and the public in the United States lose millions annually from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable *tannin* with animal *gelatin* which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless that ought to be brought home to to the understanding of every operative in this Republic.—We love industry and respect all who practice it. But labor without study is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant earn only cents.

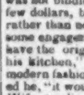
DEGRADING EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The following anecdote will forcibly illustrate the pitiable slavery to which the practice of intemperance reduces its victims. Such is the case with every description of evil.

"If you mean to live long," said a physician to his patient, "you must abstain from those spirituous liquors." A week had scarcely elapsed when they again met. "Well," asked the physician, "have you attended to my advice?" "I have indeed, Doctor," was the reply, "and if I persevere, I shall live longer than ever man existed upon earth. I have abstained for seven days, and they have been longer than any seven years of my life." This poor creature intended to be witty, but told a deplorable truth, i. e. that such had been the intellectual misery to which he had reduced himself, that abstracted from his destroying habit, the tedium of a year was condensed into the space of a day.

"LOT'S WIFE."—Mr Colman in his Agricultural Address last week, illustrated the folly of modern fashionable female Education, by an anecdote. A young man who had for a long while remained in that useless state, designated by "a half pair of scissors," at last seriously determined he would procure him a Wife. He got the "refusal" of one, who was beautiful and fashionably accomplished, and took her upon trial to his home. Soon learning that she knew nothing either how to darn a stocking or boil a potato or roast a bit of beef, he returned her to her father's house, as having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A suit was commenced by the good lady, but the husband alleged that she was not "up to the sample," and of course the obligation to retain the commodity was not binding. The jury inflicted a fine of a few dollars, but he would have given a fortune rather than not to be liberated from such an irksome engagement. "As well might the farmer have the original Venus de Medicus placed in his kitchen," said the orator, "as some of the modern fashionable Women. Indeed," continued he, "it would be much better to have Lot's Wife standing there, for she might answer one useful purpose—she might *salt his bacon!*"—*Northampton Courier.*

SILK AGENCY,

No. 290 Market Street.



THE subscriber has commenced an agency for the purchase and sale of the Silk Mulberry Trees, and all articles connected with the growing of the Silk.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, 40,000 for sale now, of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry Trees.

CHARLES CADWALLADER.

Philadelphia, September 8th, 1838. sep 8—tf

Philadelphia Suspender & Stock MANUFACTORY,

No. 90 South Fourth street, below Market St.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Western and Southern Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS and STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS.—Manufactured of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.

STOCKS.—Made in the most fashionable styles, on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, Velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO—SILK AND BRISTLE STOCKS.—A light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of them on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns; they are far superior to any thing formerly used for that purpose.

Also—Manufacture and have constantly on hand, an assortment of Russia Belts, cravat stiffeners, vest springs, shoulder braces, gum elastic boot straps and garters.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, and ready made LINEN, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, constantly on hand.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. [illegible]

SKETCHES ON FINANCE.

A Chapter of Sketches on finance, with an appendix, showing the train of insidious causes by which the Removal of the Deposits was effected. By Robert Mayo Price 50 cents.

For sale by J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. sep 15—tf

Profitable Investment.

AN association has been formed in the city of Philadelphia, and the surrounding counties, with a capital of $100,000, for the Cultivation of the Mulberry, manufacture of Silk, &c. with a Charter from the Commonwealth.

The lands for this object were selected and purchased at cheap rates, about two years ago, near the mouth and falls of Beaver River, Beaver Co. Pa. where they have already risen and are sure to rise several hundred per cent. in consequence of the Canals, Rail Roads, &c. passing through them, and the water power, and coal banks found upon them. This, with the profits on Morus Multicaulis, and the premium which the State is to pay on cocoons and reeled Silk, will place the stock far above any that can be named in our country.

A few Shares of the Stock are yet for sale at their par value, and may be had on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, Phila.

N. B. The postage on all letters from a distance respecting the business, must be paid. my 26—tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BAKER, SHRIVER & SWEENY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. G. A. BAKER & THOMAS H. SHRIVER are duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

F. G. A. BAKER,
THOMAS H. SHRIVER,
GEORGE SWEENY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1838.

The subscribers will continue to carry on the Jewellery business at No. 116 Chesnut street, as heretofore.

F. G. A. BAKER,
THOMAS H. SHRIVER.

sep 8—3m

JEWELLERY.
Baker & Shriver,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Fine and Cheap Jewellery

NO. 116 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Third and Fourth streets, entrance first door in Carpenter's Court, Philadelphia.

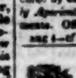
☞ Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves. ja 9—6m

DR. WM. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

FEMALES who are daily troubled with that distressing disease, SICK HEADACHE, which destroys the peace and happiness of thousands, can be effectually cured by using *Dr. Evans's Chamomile Pills and Family Aperient Pills.* ☞ Vide other medical advertisements. Office and General Depot, 19 North EIGHTH Street, Phila.

aug 4—tf

TO SILK CULTURISTS.



JAMES JARRETT, Nurseryman, Warminster Patterson, New Jersey, offers for sale at the most moderate prices,

50,000 *Chinese Morus Multicaulis, from four to seven feet high.*

The above are propagated from a choice importation from France, in the spring of 1836, and having withstood the rigors of two winters without injury, they may be pronounced entirely acclimated. *Also*, a few hundred of that scarce and most superior variety, *the Alpine Mulberry*. *Also*, from 10,000 to 20,000 of the *Morus Alba* or *White Italian Mulberry*, two and three years old—fine plants, and prices low. *Also*, 100,000 prepared cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis.

All the foregoing will be found deserving the attention of purchasers, and will be deliverable the ensuing fall.—Persons desirous of inspecting the above mentioned plants, if from New York, will please take the Rail-road conveyance from Jersey city to Patterson, and by alighting at Post Lane, half way between Acquackanock and Patterson, a short walk towards the Passaic River, will bring them to the Nursery. For further particulars apply to the grower, or to

MR. E. L. COTTON,
982 Bleecker street, New York.

aug 1—3m

STAMMERING CURED.

Dr. Comstock's Vocal Gymnasium and Lyceum for Elocution.

ALL desirous of entering this Institution either for the relief of Stammering or improvement in Elocution, may learn the conditions of

ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.
No. 100 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The STAMMERERS under Dr. Comstock, both Ladies and Gentlemen, give a variety of recitations, at the *Vocal Gymnasium*, (entrance by Ranstead Court, Fourth street, above Chesnut,) every Tuesday evening.

☞ Just published by Kay & Brother, 122 Chesnut street, Comstock's Practical Elocution or System of Vocal Gymnastics with Remarks on Stammering. jy 14—6m*

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY,

And Examination of Heads, at 210 Chesnut Street.

MR. O. S. FOWLER will give PRACTICAL LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY at his rooms, 210 Chesnut street, on MONDAY EVENING, commencing October 15th, at 7½ o'clock, and closing with public examinations. Admission 12½ cents.

Surrounded with his extensive cabinet of specimens which embraces hundreds of distinguished American citizens, many criminals, rare animals, Indian specimens &c. &c. The lecturer possesses greater facilities for copious illustrations, and imparting interest and information than can be any where else found.

He will continue to give correct phrenological descriptions of character at 210 Chesnut street, (between Eighth and Ninth streets) where, also, may be seen free of charge, his extensive cabinet of busts, embracing those of Clay, Adams, Benton, Judge White, Polk, Drs. Bascom, Humphrey, Fisk, about twenty U. S. Senators, &c. &c. Call and see.

Messrs. Fowler & Brevoort have for sale several works on Phrenology, their own works, Caldwell's answer to Sewall Jones' works, &c. oct 6—3m

Tazewell S. Morton,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA, gives particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce, agricultural implements and domestic manufactured articles, for commissions.

feb 24—tf

ASTHMA AND SPITTING BLOOD CURED
By Jayne's Expectorant.

Philadelphia, August 16th, 1838.

Mr. Atkinson—Dear Sir.

A few weeks ago I noticed in your paper, an account of the surprising effects of Jayne's Carminative, in restoring a great number of passengers on board of a Mississippi Steamboat to perfect health, who were affected by violent Bowel Complaint. I was glad to see you notice it so kindly; you may rest assured it deserves the praise bestowed upon it. The benefit I have received from his medicine more especially his EXPECTORANT induces me to state my case to you, for the benefit of those who are afflicted in the same way. It has been my misfortune, Sir, to labor under a Cough and Asthmatical oppression, for more than half a century. When a soldier in the American Camp, in 1778, I, with many others (owing to great exposure,) had a violent attack of disease of the Lungs, by which, I was disabled from duty for a long time. Since that period until recently I have never been free from a violent Cough, and difficulty of breathing. Year after year, I have expectorated over a gill a day. Often much more, and sometimes mixed with blood. For months together, night after night, I have had to sit or be bolstered up to obtain my breath. The weakness and debility caused by such constant expectoration, frequently brought me to a state bordering on death. It has been a matter of astonishment to my family and friends, that I am here to write this to you. I have had skillful physicians to attend me, and every thing done that was thought likely to give me relief, without any beneficial effect. Last winter I had another very severe attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, which I fully expected would be the last. I then considered my case as past the aid of medicine. When I was persuaded to call in Doctor Jayne—with the assistance of Divine Providence, through him I was once more raised from my bed: but the Cough and Wheezing wearied me day and night. He advised me to use his Expectorant. I did so with a strong hope, that as it had cured many of my acquaintances of various diseases of the Lungs, it might, at least mitigate my sufferings. Need I say how gratified I feel—IT HAS EFFECTUALLY CURED ME. As soon as I commenced taking it, I found it reached my case and I began to breathe with more freedom. My Expectoration became easy, and my Cough entirely left me. I now feel as well as ever I did in my life, and better than I have been for the last SIXTY YEARS. Last summer I spit a great deal of blood; now thank God I am perfectly cured. Now, Sir, after suffering so long, and finding at last, such signal relief from Doctor Jayne's Expectorant, I feel anxious to inform my fellow citizens where relief may be had. If you think this worthy a place in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting it.

NICHOLAS HARRIS, Sen.
No. 33 Lombard Street.

Mr. Harris has long been a worthy member (we believe a Deacon) of the First Baptist Church in this city, and implicit confidence may be placed in his assertion.

☞ Persons are invited to call and see him, and satisfy themselves.

The above valuable medicine may be had wholesale and retail, at JAYNE'S DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price $1 00.

sep 22—tf

Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis;
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

DEAFNESS.

THE great success which has attended the application of this valuable remedy in some hundred cases in the Westminster Dispensary (for diseases of the Eye and Ear) for which Letters Patent have been obtained by M. Taylor, M. D. from the English Government, and the sanction it has received from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, as well as from the following medical gentlemen, Mr. Abernethy, Sir Astly Cooper, Drs. Boston, Curtis, Drake and L. Seculis, Aurist, &c. and other Artists and Surgeons, inferior to none in Medical science who have used and recommended it.

To the aged who are most commonly afflicted with deafness, the preparation will indeed prove a blessing, as it has so frequently cured the worst of cases, when all hope of recovery had been anticipated or derived from other means.

To those afflicted with deafness, arising from cold, this preparation must prove invaluable, and will restore them to hearing in nine cases out of ten.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. To prevent being imposed upon, look well to the certificate of the proprietor and inventor.

Signed at my office, 90 Charles street, Bloomsbury London sold by Dr. William Young, 33 South Fourth street, one door north of Chesnut street, Philadelphia who is appointed wholesale agent for the United States, Canada and West Indies. oct 6—3m

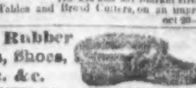
FROM THE SHAKERS' SETTLEMENT.

SWEET Corn, Diaper very fine, Rose and Peach water, double distilled, Brooms and Sieves, all kinds of Herbs, Cheese and Bonnets, an assortment of Baskets, Reticules and Satchels, Rocking Chairs Hobby Horses and Velocipedes, an excellent thing for children; Refrigerators on an improved plan, Plate warmers, Feet and Stomach Warmers, waiters, Britannia ware, Hardware and Cedarware, a large assortment of Toys, Filtering jars, an excellent thing for cleansing the Schuylkill water, made and repaired by the subscriber, who has the greatest variety of articles in this country, well worthy the attention of those that commence housekeeping, and others—where they can be had on reasonable terms, at the Wooden Ware and Variety store of

GIDEON COX,
No. 235 and 237 Market street.

Ironing Tables and Bread Cutters, on an improved plan. oct 20—tf

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.



GENTLEMEN'S light summer Boots, $3 50; do. calf skin Shoes, $1.37½, ladies' and misses' Shoes of various kinds and qualities, at reduced prices. India Rubber Silk by the piece or yard. Ladies' and misses' India Rubber Silk Aprons and Bathing Caps. India Rubber Garden Hose, &c. &c. Also 150 sheets of thin India Rubber. Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, with India Rubber soles.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
No. 13 north Seventh street.

ja 2 '38—

Chinese Mulberry Trees.
American Silk Agency, 5 Bank street.

THE subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of Mulberry Trees, suitable for raising the Silk Worm, viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpine, Multicaulis Seedlings, [illegible] Cuttings, Improved Italian [illegible] &c. Also, 5,000 cuttings from [illegible] and Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines. These Vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew, and are fine for the table, and are capable of yielding the finest wines.

E. C. CLEVELAND, Agent, Phila.

☞ Those who wish to enter into this profitable branch of National Industry, will do well to call at the Agency, and see that they are instructed in the value of the Trees they purchase.

N. B.—The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of American Silk, whether of Trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured, is invited to this agency. The agent will give every attention to sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any articles sent to him. Those who may wish to purchase and enter in this valuable branch of Home Industry can obtain from the agent every information, and obtain such articles as they may want, without fear of deception. feb 16—tf

R. S. Gilbert—Engraver on Wood—
No. 32 North street, below Sixth,

Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets.

feb 9 '34—tf

NOTICE.

POST NOTES.—The notes of the Manual Labor Bank dated one year after date, (either with or without interest) of the denomination of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 dollars, are received at their full par value, the same as those notes payable on demand, at the stores of the subscribers in payment for Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Glass Ware, and every other kind of goods in their line of trade, at the lowest cash price, either wholesale or retail.

J. B. & C. W. DYOTT,
130 and 141 N. Second street.
T. W. DYOTT, Jr. & Co.
142 N. Second street.
M. B. DYOTT,
Dyottville Glass Factories.

N. B. Notes of larger denomination taken by special contract.

*** The Messrs. Dyotts invite the attention of Druggists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Store Keepers, Farmers, and all who are favorably disposed to the Manual Labor System, and all who may be in possession of any of the Manual Labor Bank notes not to part with them below their full par value, but to call at their stores, where every attention will be paid them.

Fair prices in Cash or store goods will be paid for all kinds of country produce, and for goods generally of Domestic Manufacture. aug 4—tf

CHILDREN TEETHING.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—You are well aware that there are hundreds of those little ones that you so dearly love, who are daily hurried into an untimely grave, from that distressing malady, Convulsions, which almost every infant falls a prey to at the time of dentition; therefore, you who are *Mothers*, and have the care of those little ones, should APPLY Dr. PARISH'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP for INFANTILE TEETHING, which has preserved thousands, when thought past recovery, from that destructive ravager. This invaluable medicine can always be obtained at the Medical Office, No. 19 North EIGHTH Street, opposite Filbert street, Philada. aug 4—tf

Important to Females.

DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine, which will so invigorate their mind, and strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are in a delicate state, are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart-burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, a few doors above Market. aug 4—tf

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers, successors to C. Sellers & Sons, in the manufacture of Machine Cards for cotton and wool, are now prepared to receive orders for them. The quality is considered to be unsurpassed by that of any made in this country. We would refer to

Edward Wrigley, Philadelphia.
Samuel Rhoads, do.
Samuel R. Wood, Warden, E. S. Penitentiary.
R. W. Richardson & Co. Manayunk.
John Winpenny, Falls of Schuylkill.
John P. Crozer, near Chester.

Wire Work of various descriptions: Riveted Fire and Garden Hose, Fire Buckets, Machine and Mill Bands, Boot Fenders, Rivets and Burs, &c. &c. furnished as heretofore.

SELLERS & PENNOCK,
No. 231 Market street, Philada.

aug 18—4m

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A FARM, called the Irish Wharf, beautifully situated on the north side of the Rancocas River, in Burlington county, New Jersey, four miles from Burlington, and twelve from Philadelphia, containing about one hundred and twenty-six acres, fifty of which are covered with Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Wood, of the best quality, about fifteen of rich embanked meadow, suitable for grazing, and the remainder under good cultivation, with thriving peach and apple orchards there are large quantities of marl, and some bog ore on the premises. The situation is healthy, and the soil admirably calculated for the cultivation of Morus Multicaulis or Mulberry, of which there are some on the place, and for the SILK BUSINESS, there being sufficient water power for a manufactory.

The buildings are a small dwelling house, a new brick spring house, with a never failing spring of pure water, a wagon house, a large stone barn, with overshoot, corncrib, granaries, root house, and good stabling underneath, a commodious toll wharf for landing wood, manure, &c. from which large sloops are constantly departing. For terms, &c. apply to Caroline Ash, Holmesburg, Pa. or the Girard Life and Trust Company, office No. 149 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, to

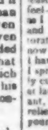
GEORGE WASHINGTON ASH.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1838. sep 15—tf

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. sep 15—tf

Jacob Senneff,



Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States is warranted to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. jan 11 '38—tf

NO EXCUSE FOR BALD HEADS !!

CAN you tell me if there is any article ever yet discovered that will prevent my hair from falling out, or restore me from baldness? This is a question daily asked by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, and in this country, has always been answered in the negative. But now the grand secret is out. ALIBERT'S OLEAGINOUS HAIR TONIC does the thing to a charm. Good bye to your wigs—no one need go without hair unless he chooses, as thousands will testify who have used the tonic. It will readily be perceived that this preparation was discovered by a French Physician, who was made a Baron by Napoleon, as a mark of honor for his superior medical acquirements. Persons who have visited Paris since this article has become known, (which has been but a few years,) have been astonished at the full and luxuriant heads of hair that are universally seen through the city. Indeed, a bald headed Parisian is a perfect anomaly; and such will soon be the case in this country judging from the extensive and almost unprecedented sale that the Hair Tonic has met with for the last twelve months. Call and examine for yourselves.

Sold wholesale and retail on agency, at Jayne's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 20 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia. Price $1 00. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. sep 29—3m

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silver smith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory where they will find work not surpassed in the city in neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

No. 37 North Eighth Street,
Near Arch st.—Entrance back from Eighth street.
DR. HUET'S MEDICAL HOUSE.
[illegible]

Published every Saturday,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 Carter's Alley,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Payable in Philadelphia without discount or charge.

☞ *The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation for them cannot be claimed as a right.*

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